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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Partisan Feeling.

BITTER DISCUSSION.

THE PITTSBURGH PARK.

The Bill Reported.

ITS AMENDED PROVISIONS.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, April 14, 1871.

SENATE.

The first two hours of the session were spent in unimportant and dilatory proceedings.

FALSE.

Mr. PURMAN pronounced the attack upon him in the Greensburg *Herald*, blaming him for delaying the passage of the Ligonier Valley Railroad bill, as unfounded in truth.

PARTISAN DISCUSSION.

Contradictory motions for an afternoon session and adjournment till Tuesday, involved partisan discussion.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

On the apportionment the discussion became bitter, and evinced the Democratic determination to stand by their claims on the apportionment bill at all hazards.

Mr. DAVIS led the Democrats, and his motion for an afternoon session prevailed.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The afternoon session was fixed because there was a prospect of a compromise in the Committee of conference on appropriation, but no result having been reached the Senate in half an hour adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

THE PUBLIC PARK.

The Judiciary Local Committee reported Mr. Robb's bill relating to a Public Park in Pittsburgh, largely amended. This bill provides that Councils may direct the purchase of a hundred acres, and pass ordinances regulating the same. No payment shall be made, nor bonds issued on account of any contract for the purchase of land, nor the contract finally concluded until the question shall have been submitted to the citizens of Pittsburgh at a special election at such time as Councils may direct, and if the majority shall vote No, then no action shall be taken. The District Court may appoint three non-residents and non-property holders for appraisement in the case of disagreement between the city and property owners, whose decision shall be final. Any part of this ground may be sold afterwards if not needed, for the redemption of bonds. Councils may issue bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars at seven per cent.

THE DEAD LOCK.

Considerable personal and party feeling was engendered by the motion of Mr. Strang to change the rule so as to allow bills on the second and third reading, to be called up any time after Monday, with a view to a discussion of the dead lock reflections on the Senate and the development of party policy as indicated in the Republican caucus last night.

The Democrats voting against suspending the order for Mr. Strang's motion, it failed for want of a two-thirds vote.

The House then, after one hour's session, adjourned, by a strict party vote, Republicans voting aye.

MEETING TO-MORROW.

The House meets again to-morrow morning, when the Republicans will put in force their caucus decision to exclude by resolution the consideration of any new bills after Monday.

HARRISBURG, April 14.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Another meeting of the Conference Committee on Apportionment to-night. No agreement. They will meet again early to-morrow morning.

TITUSVILLE.

New Well on Church Run.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TITUSVILLE, April 13.—A new well on Church Run, owned by Cady & Thompson, was struck yesterday morning and began flowing for a few minutes through the casing, and continued at intervals of an hour all day. As it is only four feet in the sand, it is impossible to tell what it will be, but it flowed about 30 barrels yesterday with the tools in.

ST. LOUIS.

General Sherman on a Tour of Inspection.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Gen. Sherman, accompanied by Brigadier-Gen. Colonel McCoy and Tourtillotte, has gone to New Orleans, when he will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, from whence he will start on a grand tour of inspection of all the military on the plains as far north as the Union Pacific Railroad. Gen. Marcy, Inspector General of the Army, will join the party at New Orleans.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

William George, recently from Metamora, Indiana, left here on the 4 P. M. train on Wednesday last for Atchison, Kan sas. Some three hours later he was discovered lying alongside of the railroad track near Ferguson Station, ten miles from here, very badly cut about the head, and insensible. He died while being brought to the city. It is not known whether he fell from the train or received violence from other parties.

HORSE STEALING.

Some days ago several horses were stolen in Cedar county, Missouri, and the thief, Jackson, was pursued by two men named Akerd and Sims, who overtook him between Baxter and Chetopa and hanged. While Akerd and Bays were returning home they were accosted by a band of armed men, hanged and all their horses run off.

DEAD.

John Vanorden, who was shot a few days ago by his father-in-law, John Irvin, died on Wednesday night. Irvin has not yet been arrested.

COAL SUSPENSION.

The coal miners of St. Clair county, Illinois, have suspended work under the apprehension that a reduction of wages was designed by the mine owners. The mines number about thirty, and furnish over ninety per cent. of the coal used in St. Louis harbor and city. The suspension took the owners by surprise and found them without any coal on hand. The result is therefore a famine, and steamers bound to this port have been telegraphed to supply themselves with coal at other points.

SUPPRESSING GAMBLING.

It is stated that the Police Commissioners are determined to suppress gambling houses in this city, and with that view design to prosecute the proprietors of gambling houses twice a week and fine them so heavily that they will be obliged to abandon the business. Owners of houses rented to gamblers will also be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Vigilance Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The Vigilants are still notifying obnoxious parties to leave Virginia, Nevada, instantly. The orders are invariably obeyed.

THE FAIR TRIAL.

Counsel for the defense in the Fair murder trial is unable to appear in consequence of illness. The closing arguments are postponed until to-morrow.

A FEARFUL VOYAGE.

The schooner Marion Kinny whose crew were once before murdered by Kanakas has arrived from Lama Fiji, having been the scene of another frightful massacre by the natives of Cherra. The story of the voyage is a fearful one. All the whites on board were murdered.

CANTON, O.

Destructive Fire.

CANTON, O., April 14.—A fire here early this morning nearly destroyed the business block owned by Rothchild & Bro., and Mr. Meeze. The building was occupied by Alexander & Bro., clothiers; Mr. Machamon, grocer; J. R. Miller, dry goods, and John Rawie, saloon in the basement. Loss on building, about $10,000, partially insured. Alexander & Bro.'s loss on stock, totally insured, $2,500; Machamon's loss is fully covered by insurance. Miller's stock is badly damaged by water; insured. Rawie's loss is about $1,000; no insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

JAMAICA.

The Treasure Robbery.

KINGSTON, April 14.—Advices from Santa Martha to the 10th state that the British Consul has arrived at Barouquilla to investigate the treasure robbery. Six robbers have been captured and two escaped.

The treasure has not yet been traced.

The rainy season has begun at the Isthmus.

THE CAPITAL.

The President's Trip.

COURTS FOR UTAH.

NOMINATIONS.

The Woman Suffragists.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Apportionment.

THE PITTSBURGH PARK.

The Bill Reported.

ITS AMENDED PROVISIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 14 1871.

THE PRESIDENTS PACIFIC TRIP

The President has not abandoned his contemplated trip to the Pacific coast, and has made arrangements for being absent six weeks. The date of his departure is yet uncertain, owing to a doubt as to the result of the sessions of the Joint High Commission and the necessity of calling an extra session of the Senate.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Benj. R. Cowan, Ohio, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Jas. H. Baker, Minnesota, Commissioner of Pensions; Jas. McGregor, Pension Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa. Post Masters—C. I. Spaulding, Janesville, Michigan; Mrs. Sarah Hackleman, Rushville, Indiana; E. W. Ely, Ottawa, Ohio; N. P. Sunderland, Burlington, Iowa.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The weather remained without material alteration on the Pacific coast. The barometer has fallen in Nebraska and eastwardly winds have prevailed on the upper lakes, with partially cloudy and threatening weather South. The Ohio has been very generally dissipated. Light rains have been reported at a few points in the interior and on the Southern coast. Threatening and partially cloudy weather has been very generally experienced to-day in the middle Atlantic. Clear weather in the eastern States. Probably clear weather with cold northerly winds will probably be experienced on Saturday over the lakes, followed by a slight disturbance on Saturday night on the upper lakes. Clear or partially clear weather is probable for the Southern States and the Atlantic coast.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic Senators and Representatives held a caucus to-night in the hall of the House of Representatives. Mr. Voorhees, of New York, in the chair. There was a full attendance. Senator Bayard, chairman of the Committee on the address to the people of the United States, asked for further time in reporting it, in view of pending legislation. A general discussion on the Senate amendments to the Ku-Klux bill took place, Senators Thurman and Stockton, and Republicans Niblack, Kerr, Young and others participating in it. These gentlemen condemned the bill as being made very much worse by the amendments and therefore requiring more earnest opposition to the measure in their part.

An adjourned meeting of the caucus will take place on Monday night to receive and adopt the address.

FEMALE SUFFRAGISTS.

This afternoon a number of ladies appeared at the City Hall and handed to one of the register's clerks a petition. The petition reads: "The undersigned, citizens of Washington, believing it to be our solemn duty and a part of the obligations we owe to God, to Make our country and to our homes to exercise the right of the elective franchise, hereby earnestly petition that our names be registered as qualified voters in our several districts." The petition was signed by sixty-four women. The applicants were informed that the Board of Registers were unanimous in opinion that under the law women had no such right to vote. They then made application at the registering places in their respective districts, but were again informed they could not be registered. Their names, however, were taken and kept for record.

A cosmopolitan professor of medicine said in a short speech that debarring her sex from the right to register was adding a new proof that this is a tyrannical government sustained by force and not justice. One of the registers replied that if women felt themselves aggrieved, they must apply to the courts for their remedy. They thereupon withdrew, expressing themselves with much earnestness on being deprived of their rights.

DISTRICT COURTS IN UTAH.

Judge Strickland, from Utah, is here for the purpose of obtaining from Congress an appropriation to pay the expenses of the District Court in Utah for the trial of criminal cases. The recent decisions of the Supreme Courts in Utah have transferred the duties heretofore performed by the Territorial District Attorney and the Territorial Marshal to the District Attorney and Marshal appointed by the United States authorities. These decisions were based upon the legal definition of the original act, and the previous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Brigham Young, pending the constitution of his District Attorney and his Marshal gone, refuses to pay the expenses of the the courts for the transaction of territorial business. The effect of this refusal is to stop the course of justice. Indictments have been found against many persons, some of them Mormons, for criminal offences, and the parties cannot be prosecuted because there are no funds to pay the necessary expenses. It is feared that if the courts continue to be prevented from considering criminal cases, summary vengeance against murderers and other criminals, by the action of vigilance committees, will be the consequence. It is to prevent the re-enactment of such illegal extraordinary scenes as those which have been witnessed in other territories that an appropriation of $30,000, to be added to the Deficiency bill, is now asked from Congress. It is suggested that if necessary, Congress could subsequently reimburse the Treasury by levying a tax upon the territory.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWE stated that in replying to the recent speech of the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) on San Domingo, he had not only combatted the Senator's position, but had indulged in some reflections which were wrung out of him by a conviction he could not keep silent. The Senator had been speaking in the interest of the Democratic opposition. The very explicit declaration with which that Senator had closed his remarks yesterday on the pending bill had convinced him that the Senator's purpose was not what he (Howe) had supposed it to be, and he sought an opportunity to make this declaration. No one would doubt that he made it with a great deal more satisfaction than he did the remarks which he had previously submitted. He thought he might be allowed to say without the imputation that no one would suspect him of having wilfully made that mistake, especially when the circumstances under which the remarks drawn by a large portion of the Republican press, and he might say by the entire Democratic press.

Mr. SUMNER replied that Senator Howe did an injustice the other day, and he should have known it. In that discussion, tried to save the Republican party from the responsibility of an act of wrong. As an humble citizen, among others, that I speak. I am a member of the Republican party, faithful to it always, and ready to accept my share of blame for the violation of international law and the Constitution of the United States without interposing any humble effort to save it. In that spirit I spoke. The Senator arraigned me when I was trying to save the Constitution, to save my country, and to save the party to which I belonged as much as the Senator from Wisconsin.

The debate on the pending order of the Ku Klux bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. SCHURZ said that the existence of bad local governments in some of the Southern States had been admitted. It might have been contended had hopes of intelligent new South protected the rights of the emancipated people instead of driving them into the hands of unscrupulous men. The remedy now could not be found in penal statutes. Mr. Schurz went on to oppose those provisions of the bill which enlarged the national jurisdiction at the expense of the local self-governments in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and creating a constructive rebellion in order to invest the President with the power unnecessarily to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. The provisions of the bill were liable to dangerous abuse by partizan governments. He could not vote for the bill unless the provisions were stricken out but would support a constitutional measure for the suppression of outrages. The Democratic party could not give peace to Southern society because it was overawed by the lawless element, and controlled by a reactionary tendency. The Republican party in many of the Southern States was in its present condition wholly unable to secure peace and order but until it got rid of dishonest leadership it could not produce good governments. But the honest democratic party had a strong law and order-loving element in it and Republican party contained a number of honest and independent men in favor of good government. These elements united would bestow enough to put down disorder without the interference of national authority. The union of these elements now separated by party lines could be facilitated by the removal of political disabilities now opposed from a sentimental point of view. Brigham Young pending the constitution of his District Attorney and his Marshal gone, refuses to pay the expenses of the the courts for the transaction of territorial business. The effect of this refusal is to stop the course of justice. Indictments have been found against many persons, some of them Mormons, for criminal offences, and the parties cannot be prosecuted because there are no funds to pay the necessary expenses. It is feared that if the courts continue to be prevented from considering criminal cases, summary vengeance against murderers and other criminals, by the action of vigilance committees, will be the consequence. It is to prevent the re-enactment of such illegal extraordinary scenes as those which have been witnessed in other territories that an appropriation of $30,000, to be added to the Deficiency bill, is now asked from Congress. It is suggested that if necessary, Congress could subsequently reimburse the Treasury by levying a tax upon the territory.

Mr. SAWYER offered a resolution calling for a report as to the adequacy of the present custom-house and postoffice building at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Adopted.

Mr. HOWE moved his proposition to allow the use of the hall of the House on the 24th of May next to the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. MCNEELY objected.

Mr. BEATTY, from the Committee on Printing, reported that the House concurred in resolution to print 20,000 additional copies of the report of the Commissioner on Education, with a substitute reducing the number to 5,000 for distribution by the Commissioner.

After considerable discussion the Senate concurred resolution was adopted—97 to 62.

Mr. MCKEE called the attention of the House to a speech published in to-day's *Globe*, purporting to have been made in the House by Mr. Garrett (Tennessee) on the 5th April, in which gross calumnies were uttered against him from the Vicksburg *Herald*, highly offensive to Senator Ames, characterizing him as a scalawag carpet-bagger, and declaring him a consummate liar and fool. He desired to bring the matter before the House so that the author might be called to the bar and suffer such condemnation as such a gross breach of privilege deserved.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), the member implicated, said he had not intended to commit any infraction of the rules. He had his speech written and in his hand. He had taken the opportunity that would have had the objectionable article read from the clerk's desk, and if objection had been made for the words would not have included it from his speech. He was willing now to have it excluded from the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. DAWES expressed the opinion that the apology hardly went far enough.

Mr. GARFIELD said he was willing to apologize to the House for publishing what was in violation of the rules but further than that he could not go. He was always apologizing.

Mr. BUTLER of Massachusetts asked leave to offer a resolution that whenever leave to print a speech was granted, a member who had pledged in honor that nothing personal or unparliamentary shall be contained in it or stricken from it by the author, and all offensive branches of the government or on the House or Senate.

Mr. FARNSWORTH objected.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that he thought that that member would have objected.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said that members are not always unparliamentary; if to be personal was to overstep the rules.

Mr. BUTLER—Then let it be said and not printed behind a man's back, like the act of a coward in the last moment of the session.

The conclusion of the sentence was cut off by the Speaker's gavel.

Mr. COX remarked that he knew there had been other people offending in the same way before.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution providing for the exclusion of Mr. Grrett's speech from the Congressional *Globe*, and it was agreed.

Subsequently Mr. Cox on ascertaining that the resolution excluded the whole speech instead of the personal part of it, moved to reconsider the vote, and the matter went over for the present.

Mr. KINSELLA asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution in reference to the Fenian prisoners, and requesting the President to have their case presented before the Joint High Commission.

Mr. DICKEY objected.

Mr. KELLEY offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information received at the State Department concerning iron and other ship building in Sweden and Norway.

The House then at three o'clock resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Deficiency appropriation bills.

Mr. DAWES—Appealing to the House to finish to-day that it might go into Conference committee to-morrow, and that Congress might adjourn Monday.

Mr. DAWES offered an amendment appropriating $25,000 for refunding the Catholic Orphan Asylum at Charleston, South Carolina, in consideration of services rendered by the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, and the sick and wounded officers and soldiers of the United States army during the bombardment of that city. He read a letter from General Sherman in support of the amendment.

Mr. PLATT, who had been one of the Union officers cared for by the Sisters of Mercy, made a like appeal.

The amendment was adopted unanimously.

The Senate amendment for the reissue of National Bank notes was concurred in with an amendment striking out the proviso which required two sides of the notes to be printed by different printing houses.

Mr. HOLMAN offered and advocated an amendment requiring banks to pay the expenses of printing their own notes.

Mr. FARNSWORTH supported the proposition, and stated the cost to the Treasury was $1,500,000, and there was no good reason why they should not pay that cost.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the amendment and stated that the taxes paid in 1869 by banks in the United States, State and National, was $18,388,135, being at the rate of 4½ per cent. on our own capital.

Mr. KERR stated that the same report from which Mr. Garfield quoted showed that National banks after paying all taxes realized that same year, had laid by $130,000,000 of undisturbed profits and surplus funds.

The Senate then proceeded to vote on Mr. Holmans amendment which is as follows: Provided that the expenses incurred and which shall hereafter be incurred in executing the provisions of this section shall be paid by said banking associations in proportion to their circulation at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe in addition to the tax now and hereafter imposed by law on such banking associations.

The amendment was agreed to. Yeas 103, Nays 70.

Without disposing of the bill the House at 5-0 clock adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

POOR PARIS.

Waiting the Attack.

THE CRISIS NEAR.

Conflicting Reports.

INSURGENT OUTRAGES.

Churches and Houses Pillaged.

STOPPING THE EXODUS.

FRANCE.

RETURN OF THE CONCILIATION DELEGATES.

PARIS, April 13—Noon, *via* LONDON, midnight.—The delegate party of Conciliation have returned from Versailles. They are silent as to the details of their negotiations with the Thiers Government, and nothing will be made known till a full report of their mission is completed.

THE CONFISCATED PLATE.

The plate seized in the Bureau of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is being converted into specie.

RECKLESS DESTRUCTION.

The Commune, considering the column in the Place Vendome a barbarous monument, a symbol of brute force and false glory, and a negation of fraternity, have ordered its demolition.

THE GENERAL ATTACK.

The *Mot de Ordre* claims that the Nationals now occupy the whole of Neuilly, and expects a general attack to be made to-night by the army of Versailles.

ASNIERES STILL HOLDS OUT.

PARIS, April 13.—Asnieres still holds out against Versailles, and the forces who attack are repulsed.

ENGAGEMENTS IN PROGRESS.

Engagements are in progress at Neuilly. Shells from forts Dumont and Valerien are falling in the Champs Elysees. Cannonading is heard south of the city.

The object of the Versailles commander today was apparently to capture Asnieres, and thereby relieve a detatchment of their troops surrounded by the Communists' forces on the island of Gennevilliers.

The Versailles batteries cannonaded the villages of Vevalois, Champeret and Neuilly. There was a slight attack on the advanced approaches to the villages. The Communists gave way at eleven o'clock, and General Dombrowski asked for reinforcements, and they were sent forward.

FINALLY REPULSED.

It is announced by to-night's *Communist's Journal* that the Versailles forces were finally repulsed.

ARRESTS.

JECKER, a noted Franco-Mexican banker, has been arrested.

The Commune has decided to keep Bergeret under surveillance at present.

TERMS OF CONCILIATION.

The report of the delegates from the Party of Conciliation, returned from Versailles, says that M. Thiers received them and says the question of the treaty, but was ready to guarantee a continuance of the republic, and to accede to all the demands which do not run counter to the treaty to be elaborated by the Assembly. He was also willing to allow the organization of the National Guard, except that of the National Guard of Paris, which should take the place of and exclude the army from the city. He refused to negotiate with the present chief of the Commune, or to entertain any negotiations for peace or even for an armistice.

The Versailles delegates are optimists.

The *Affranchi*, a newspaper of Paris, announces that the insurgents have made two thousand prisoners at Villiers.

A SUPREME EFFORT.

LONDON, April 14.—The *Times'* special from Versailles says the arrival of General Fabrica, German administrator at St. Denis, is considered to mean that the Commune will make a supreme effort for the capture of Paris.

MUTINOUS.

The Maillot gate is an utter wreck. A battalion of Nationals from the quarter of St. Germain has refused to go to the outposts and forcebly resisted an attempt to compel them to do so.

CONCILIATION IMPOSSIBLE.

The *Daily News* has a special dispatch from Paris stating that Groussist, Communist Delegate and Minister of Foreign Affairs, declares that conciliation is impossible.

GUNS SEIZED.

A quantity of guns have been siezed in the shop of an American dealer. Two American communists have offered to the insurgents Vendome and cast it into cannon.

ELECTIONS.

A dispatch from Versailles says the Assembly has adopted by a vote of 445 to 154, a resolution giving to each arrondisement of Paris the right to elect four members to a municipal council. The left vainly protested against this action.

HEADQUARTERS.

General Cathelineau, commanding the Breton Legion, has established his headquarters at Rambouellet. The *Telegraph's* special from Versailles says the losses of the insurgents in the combats last week aggregate fully nine hundred thousand men.

A PREPOSTEROUS OFFER.

Some of the insurgent commanders have proposed to the Versailles Government to deliver up the gates of Paris and forts D'Issy and Vanves on payment of a ransom of three millions of francs. The offer was declined.

STILL FIRING.

VERSAILLES, April 14.—A violent cannonade is kept up at Asnieres, but without important effect. At Clamont the insurgents continue to fire on our works, but their guns are harmless. The report that the insurgents have recaptured Nullly is false.

THE RED FLAG.

PARIS, April 13.—The artillery firing south and west of Paris ceased to-night. Several battalions of the National Guard have been disarmed by their officers. Cannonading is heard south of the city.

The object of the Versailles commander today was apparently to capture Asnieres, and thereby relieve a detatchment of their troops surrounded by the Communists' forces on the island of Gennevilliers.

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A dispatch from Versailles says the Assembly has adopted by a vote of 445 to 154, a resolution giving to each arrondisement of Paris the right to elect four members to a municipal council. The left vainly protested against this action.

HEADQUARTERS.

General Cathelineau, commanding the Breton Legion, has established his headquarters at Rambouellet. The *Telegraph's* special from Versailles says the losses of the insurgents in the combats last week aggregate fully nine hundred thousand men.

A PREPOSTEROUS OFFER.

Some of the insurgent commanders have propcsed to the Versailles Government to deliver up the gates of Paris and forts D'Issy and Vanves on payment of a ransom of three millions of francs. The offer was declined.

STILL FIRING.

VERSAILLES, April 14.—A violent cannonade is kept up at Asnieres, but without important effect. At Clamont the insurgents continue to fire on our works, but their guns are harmless. The report that the insurgents have recaptured Nullly is false.

THE RED FLAG.

PARIS, April 13.—The artillery firing south and west of Paris ceased to-night. Several battalions of the National Guard have been disarmed by their officers. Cannonading is heard south of the city.

The object of the Versailles commander today was apparently to capture Asnieres, and thereby relieve a detatchment of their troops surrounded by the Communists' forces on the island of Gennevilliers.

The Versailles batteries cannonaded the villages of Vevalois, Champeret and Neuilly. There was a slight attack on the advanced approaches to the villages. The Communists gave way at eleven o'clock, and General Dombrowski asked for reinforcements, and they were sent forward.

FINALLY REPULSED.

It is announced by to-night's *Communist's Journal* that the Versailles forces were finally repulsed.

ARRESTS.

JECKER, a noted Franco-Mexican banker, has been arrested.

The Commune has decided to keep Bergeret under surveillance at present.

TERMS OF CONCILIATION.

The report of the delegates from the Party of Conciliation, returned from Versailles, says that M. Thiers received them and says the question of the treaty, but was ready to guarantee a continuance of the republic, and to accede to all the demands which do not run counter to the treaty to be elaborated by the Assembly. He was also willing to allow the organization of the National Guard, except that of the National Guard of Paris, which should take the place of and exclude the army from the city. He refused to negotiate with the present chief of the Commune, or to entertain any negotiations for peace or even for an armistice.

The Versailles delegates are optimists.

The *Affranchi*, a newspaper of Paris, announces that the insurgents have made two thousand prisoners at Villiers.

BALTIMORE

Strike in the Shoe Trade.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—The boot and shoe manufacturers of this city having ascertained that the strike was directed against all but them had organized a secret order to prevent manufacturers from employing girls and women not members of their order, discharged all the female operatives belonging to the organization, at the same time offering to continue them at work upon their withdrawal from the society. The proposition was declined by them. The action of the women was immediately made known to the journeymen members of the St. Crispin Association, who at once struck and there was an immediate suspension of work in the shoe factories throughout the city. About 2,000 hands are thus out of employment.

NEBRASKA.

Snow Storm.

OMAHA, April 14.—There has been another severe snow storm along the valley of the Platte to-day and near North Platte Station so that it was dangerous for man or beast to be away from shelter.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Another dead body was found to-day near Grand Island Station being that of a soldier from Fort Kearny named Michael Foley who had perished in the storm of Sunday night and Monday last. His body had been robbed when found.

THE RIVER.

The Missouri River is falling and has fallen about six feet since the rise of the second instant.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—River seventeen feet six inches and falling rapidly. Arrived—John H. Groesbeck, from New Orleans; Abeona, from St. Louis; St. Charles and Arlington, from Pittsburgh. Departed—Emperor, for St. Louis; Spray, for Nashville; Major Anderson, for Wheeling. Clear and cool.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—River receding; fallen three inches, with five feet eight inches in chute, and seven feet eight inches in canal. Weather clear, cool and breezy. Business dull. Arrived—St. Mary's, from Cincinnati; Grand Lake No. 2 and barges, from New Orleans. Departed—Robert Burns, for Cincinnati; St. Mary's, for New Orleans. Leave tomorrow—Swile, Silver, for New Orleans; Camelia, for Tennessee River; Pink Varble, for Arkansas River; Emperor, for St. Louis; Grand Lake No 2, Pittsburgh; The Painterleft for Cairo with a tow of coal. One barge of the N. J. Bigley sunk at the head of the canal, was pumped out and moved to shore. The other two will be afloat in a day or two. Coal merchants were notified this morning that only barges were allowed to go through the canal, and boats at the head of the canal were towed back to Pumpkin Patch Falls. Pilots elected by the City Council last night were Pink Varble, Wm. Varble, G. W. Musselman, Chris. Damon and F. Stump.

EVANSVILLE, April 14.—Weather fair. River fallen nine inches. Port last—Arkansas Belle to Cairo and return; Kate Robinson, Cincinnati to St. Louis; Minneola, Cincinnati to Memphis; Favette to Henderson and return; Mary Arnett to Cannelton and return; Nightingale, Cincinnati to Arkansas river; Diamond and barges passed down to-day. Alaska, New Orleans to Cincinnati: Charmer from Cincinnati; Rose Hite, Louisville and return; Mary Houston, Louisville to New Orleans; Palestine from Louisville; Mollie Razan to Nashville; Mollie Ebert to New Orleans. Business active and receipts and shipments large.

ST. LOUIS, April 14—Arrived: Dubuque, Reed's Landing; St. Johns, Davenport; Alice, Kansas City; Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Belle and barges, Wheeling; W. S. Hays, Ohio River. Departed: Illinois, Peoria; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Minnesota, St. Paul; Atlantic and barges, New Orleans; Tom Tasgar and barges, Quincy. River risen four and half feet in twenty-four hours and still swelling. Weather clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, Ill., April 14.—Richmond, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10 A. M.; Belfast, New Orleans to Louisville, 10; Clarence, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 10; John Lumsden, Nashville packet, 2 P. M.; Julia, St. Louis to Vicksburg; Buckeye, Evansville to New Orleans; Commonwealth, New Orleans to St. Louis. 4. River fell two inches; cloudy; mercury 66.

MEMPHIS, April 14.—Cloudy; mercury 65; indications of a heavy storm to-night. River falling. Departed—City of Vicksburg and Mary Miller, for St. Louis; Belfast, for Arkansas river.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Arrived—Belle Lee, for St. Louis; MacDonald, Pittsburgh. Departed—Virginia, Louisville.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

ALBANY, April 14.—The cattle market opens very well supplied, but the superior quality was dull. In order to effect sales concession from ½ to ¾c will have to be made. At the close there was a decline of ¼ per cent. Sheep, demand limited and market rules in favor of buyers. Prices are off fully ¼@¾c from last week's prices.

BUFFALO, April 14.—The cattle market is over supplied and dull. Receipts of 527 cars against 339 cars last week. Sheep, market dull; sales of 557 Ohio wooled, averaging 94 pounds at $6.25, and 200 Ohio sheared, 86 pounds at $5.50. Hogs, market depressed; sales of 231 head averaging 140 pounds at $6.22½ to 257 pounds at $6.45@6.50, 45 do, 200 pounds at $6.37½, and 129 head, 174 pounds at $6.50.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 14.—Cotton lower; 13¾c for middling. Tobacco: receipts improved; sales of 150 hhds at $4@6 for lugs at $6@8 for fancy nominal. Corn: shelled 55c and steady. Wheat $1.30@1.35. Rye and barley unchanged at former notations. Oats, 35@37½c. Hay, $15@20. Bulk meats dull and sellers offering freely. Bacon: demand light except for shoulders; sides 9¾@10¾c. Hams: sugar cured 15¾c, canvassed 15¾c. Lard: tierce 12c, kegs 12½c. Whisky: $1.04@1.05. Flour: $5@5.25. Hay scarce: timothy $10@10.50. Highwines 86@86½c. Tonnage abundant.

GENERALITIES.

A NEW novel, a religious one, is said to have been written by Lady Bulwer.

NAPOLEON'S hair is said to have turned gray during his sojourn at Wilhelmshoehe.

WHEN, asks a New England paper, is a mother a father? It is when she is a sigher.

A WOOLEN manufacturer in Maine runs his mill with ten hands, all of them his own children.

MASSACHUSETTS contemplates creating an official to be called the "Inspector of Water Wheels."

The New York *World* in a manner defends the Mormons. Doubtless we shall soon have a polygamous plank in the Tammany platform.

GOV. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, will be the orator and Bret Harte the poet at the meeting of the Cavalry Association, at Boston May 10 and 12.

THE Royal National Life Boat Institution of England, has, since its establishment in 1825, been instrumental in saving nearly 20,000 human lives.

THE inquiry as to where all the pins go to has been satisfactorily answered. The theory now is that they go into the ground and become terrapins.

SUPPOSE Kentucky should buy Rhode Island and put it into the Mammoth Cave, would the darks and bloody ground be less of a hollow mockery than it now is?

FLIES, moths, roaches and street beggars have been brought out by the warm weather. We hope the police will keep down at least one of these nuisances.

THE Richmond (Virginia) *Enquirer* regrets very much "that President Davis has recently broken the discreet silence which he has maintained up to this time."

IT is reported from England that Andrew Carnegie, Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria, will resign his position and return to private life.

THE Indians of the Keshena Reserve tion (Wis.), last week, in full council, unanimously repudiated the provisions of a late act of Congress authorizing the sale of a large portion of their lands.

CALIFORN

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries. ja27

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48.

BONDS at Frankfort, 97@97¼.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¾@110¾.

THE TEXAS SENATE has a bill before it providing for the division of the State.

THE Republican members of the North Carolina Legislature are opposed to the call for a Constitutional Convention in that State, and recommend the people to vote against it at the polls.

THE SENATE AMENDMENT repealing the law requiring the meeting of each new Congress on the 4th of March, has passed the House. We are not satisfied that the repeal is not a great political mistake, and that it will be discovered to be such, should the bill pass as amended.

THE Mobile *Register* takes Northern Democratic journals to task for undertaking to disapprove of the speech of Jefferson Davis at Selma. The *Register* asserts that such disapproval "neither hurts Davis nor helps the Democracy." Northern Democratic journals that are abusing Senator Morton for exposing the Democratic platform of 1872, and that are asserting no Democrat nor Democratic journal endorses any such platform, will find it not so easy to read Davis and the *Register* out of the Democratic party.

NEWS has reached us of a so-called religious riot at Odessa, in which the Jews of that city were the objects of attack and outrage. It is scarcely a year since similar news reached us from Roumania. We had hoped that modern civilization, added to the teachings of Christianity, had by this time destroyed even the germs of such barbarism as this, which was one of the darkest stains upon the lives of our forefathers, and we know from experience that the poor victims who survive the savage vengeance of those Black Sea bigots will receive the warmest sympathy of the enlightened world.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a dispatch from St. Louis, stating that General Sherman accompanied by his Aides-de-Camp, has gone to New Orleans from whence he will proceed to San Antonio, Texas and from that place will start on a tour of inspection of all the military as far North as the Union Pacific Railroad. That the particular object of General Sherman's trip is known we have great doubt, but following as it does so soon on the dispatch asserting that United States troops had come in conflict with some two hundred Mexicans, in which forty of our soldiers and the commanding officer at Fort Goodwin were killed, it is calculated to impress the mind with the conviction that there has been serious trouble on the Texan border.

THE FULL EVIDENCE of the fraud practiced by the Democracy in New Haven has been made public. It is full and explicit, and leaves no room for doubt of its being entirely correct in conclusion. The whole number of votes registered was 1,404. Of these there were 190 who did not vote. There were also two illegal votes cast. This leaves the actual number of votes polled 1,216. The returns show for Jewell 579, and for English 718, making a total of 1,297. As a proof, independent of the fact that Democratic counters and Democratic moderator governed the return, that the fraud is on the part of English, the Republican candidates for Representatives received the same vote as was given for the Republican State ticket, but 100 more votes were cast for the Democratic State ticket, than for Democratic Representatives.

THE STATE SENATE has defeated the bill extending the Anthracite mining act to the Bituminous coal regions Prior to its defeat the bill was amended by excepting Allegheny county from its provisions. We have never been able to satisfy ourselves, that this attempt to extend the Anthracite act to our mines, had any really good object in view. Many, very many of the provisions of the Anthracite act, were inapplicable to bituminous coal mines, and would have placed useless financial burdens on the county, without any return. We believe in having the utmost protection thrown around miners. We think the Anthracite bill does not even have this merit. It would have been oppressive and burthensome. If our miners need protection other than they now have, let a bill be framed meeting their wants, and let the Legislature pass a bill specially for that purpose.

THE HOUSE has at last been forced into the aggressive. A full caucus of Republican members have determined to act on no new bills after Monday next. If this will break the dead-lock, it is perhaps a prudent step. If it does not, we hope that Governor Geary will exercise his power and adjourn the Legislature. This dead-lock, is one of the fruits of Democratic power, in refusing to act on nearly one thousands bills already passed by the House. Governor Geary is authorized in case of disagreement between the two Houses with respect to adjournment, to adjourn them to such time as he shall deem proper, not exceeding four months. If the proposed action of the Republicans does not bring the Democratic Senate to terms, let a day be set for adjournment. If the Senate does not choose to agree then let the Governor take the matter in hand and the people will endorse him in the act.

THE people demand that our legislators at Harrisburg pass at once a fair and liberal apportionment bill. They do not see what right their representatives have to waste the public time and money in unnecessary and useless wrangling for the mere purpose of promoting personal and local interests. Let them meet in a spirit of harmony and conciliation and pass an equitable bill, and the people will be satisfied. If they do not adopt this course soon, they will be held to a strict reckoning. We do not see why three, six or even more members should be permitted to scotch the wheels of legislation, and impede the progress of public business by protracting discussion, the only object of which is to advance their own personal interests or secure their political elevation. We believe the people—by which we mean the members of both political parties—want nothing but what is just to each. Surely justice can be done to all without any further waste of time, and we know that the people demand the immediate passage of a bill such as we have indicated. Shall it be done?

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION has finally discovered the great bone of contention. The island of San Juan, in Pugets Sound is in controversy. The old treaty of 1853 run the line between the United States and British America, in the centre of the channel around the Island of San Juan. But it seems now that there are *two* channels, and what is still stronger both these channels are main ones. The British Government contends that the proper line will give it the Island, while the United States Government is equally sure that the proper line will give the Island to this Government. Although the Island is said to be worthless, yet both parties claim it as a point of honor, and no compromise is possible. So runs the story at all events, and while we have our doubts over its truth, yet, should it be so, it carries with it a significant comment, over the manner in which that treaty of 1853 has been pushed through and ratified. That it has been bungled, is self-evident, otherwise the surveys would show, beyond controversy, which channel was the main one at that time, and just where the line was run. It is because we do not believe that our Government could have been so careless as not to make the *San Juan Boundary* definite and precise, that we have our doubts regarding the truth of the rumor.

THE ICONOCLASTIC COMMUNISTS in Paris, have, according to the cable dispatch received yesterday, ordered the destruction of the column in the *Place Vendome*, because they consider it to be a barbarous monument, a symbol of brute force and a negation of fraternity. It is to be hoped that the vengeance which is threatening the mad mob which now holds possession of the French capital, will overtake it before this act of vandalism is accomplished. The column referred to is a noble and graceful Doric shaft nearly one hundred and fifty feet high, and twelve feet in diameter, surmounted by a Doric capital and at times by a statute of the first Napoleon, which has, however, been, we believe, more than once removed. The column is composed of stone, covered with bas reliefs of French battles, made of bronze, furnished by twelve hundred cannons captured from the Austrians and Russians. It was erected in commemoration of Napoleon's campaign in 1805. Towering up in the midst of the great open square, as it does, it has long been one of the most conspicuous ornaments of Paris, and is familiar to every one who has ever visited the French capital. Being hollow and containing a winding stairway to the summit, it has been a favorite resort of strangers eager to obtain a view of the city. At one time it became so common and tempting a place for suicides, who flung themselves from its summit, that a high railing was placed around the top by the authorities, who at times were compelled to prohibit the ascent altogether. We think that its destruction will generally be considered as far more barbarous than the monument itself, and even such fraternity as the destroyers may offer may not be looked upon as in every way desirable.

AMNESTY.

An almost universal demand of the people has at last effected a modified form of Amnesty. It may not be called general, because there are three separate classes excluded from its provisions, and any discrimination whatever, necessarily deprives the bill of any such sweeping term as general. If amnesty is a requisite, prior to good order and peace being established in the Southern States, then we can see no earthly reason why it should not be general, and include all in its provisions of mercy. When we regard the classes excluded, we are at some loss to determine why they have been made exceptions. We do not believe in dividing the crime of treason into grades of guilt. So far from it being beneficial in any instance, we think it is calculated to establish disastrous precedents. When a man has deliberately committed treason, he is nothing more nor less than a traitor. If we undertake to qualify his guilt and extenuate his offence, at that moment we lessen the character of the terrible crime he has committed. He no longer stands before the community as guilty of treason, but rather guilty of having committed an offence which might be legally termed treason, but which the charity of the people has modified into an act not quite so culpable. This we deem the natural inference to be drawn from making classes of traitors, pardoning some, and refusing to extend clemency to others.

From the stand point we regard the crime, we do not consider the man, who withdrew from Congress and aided in the rebellion, as any more a traitor than the man who aided the rebellion not having been a member of Congress. Both were citizens of the United States, and both levied armed opposition to the general Government. Both were traitors—and that much said the whole offence in each, stands in all its deformity before our eyes, and neither the one nor the other has any claims for especial charity, nor should the one have that charity extended to him, if denied the other. The offence of treason does not consist in a man levying armed opposition to the Government, who withdrew from Congress in order to do so, but the crime is just as fully committed by a private citizen of the United States, as by one honored with a public position. We are aware that in the case of officers of the United States army and navy, who aided in the rebellion, there are deep feelings of anger aroused against them, for having used the education given them by the Government, to destroy the Union. But setting aside these feelings, after all, they are simply guilty of treason, and we earnestly deprecate making grades in that crime, whereby the inference may readily be drawn, that a private citizen, who has not been a member of Congress, or any officer in the army or navy, may commit a fearful offence, *under palliatory circumstances*. We do not believe in any such creed, but do believe that such an idea spread broad-cast over the land is dangerous, and becomes a precedent no Government should establish.

But even if there might be a show of reason in the two classes we have already referred to, for exaggerating the offense, we are unable to see how the third class, by virtue of any good reason, is excluded. We refer to the members of the State Convention who voted for and signed ordinances for secession. In doing so, they were just as much private citizens of the United States, as those who are to be pardoned, and it seems too much like hunting for classes, to mingle these men with those who have been excluded. If the idea is, that these men carried the States out of the Union against the wishes of the majority of the people, and therefore should be punished more severely than those who were forced into treason, the idea may as well be dropped. The excuse of the *majority*, if it be true, ought to be an aggravation of their offense, if there should be grades at all, rather than any extenuation. That a *majority* should make such plea is sufficient to doubt its validity. The fact is that these Conventions represented the States, and every individual who participated in the rebellion, is just as morally guilty as those who signed the ordinances of secession.

We make these remarks, because we firmly believe that if Amnesty is right, it should be made general. If the United States can afford to take such a step at all, it can be brave enough to make no conditions. We are not at all satisfied, in the present condition of the South, that any further Amnesty should be granted. But be that as it may, we do object to making fish of one traitor and flesh of another. It can do no good, will do no good. It makes martyrs of some, and raises them in the estimation of the very men who have been pardoned. It gives ground for the assertion that the United States qualifies treason against itself. No government can stand on such a basis. All these men were traitors, or they were not. If they were traitors, they are all equally guilty and should be so regarded, whether the musket levelled against the government was aimed by an ex-United States Congressman, an old officer in the army and navy, one of the members of the Conventions of Secession, or a private individual never wearing any of these special marks. The offense, within itself, was just as great in one case as in either of the others, and should be treated precisely the same way

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The question of Bible revision has engaged the most eminent theologians of the age, and, however favorable the work may be generally regarded, and the need for such a revision, difficulties of a serious character are involved. Bishop A. Cleaveland Coxe, the learned prelate of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York, presents in an able article in the *Independent* some of the difficulties in Bible revision. Without attempting to reproduce the arguments advanced, we simply give his conclusions that, till the English language is more carefully studied in England and elsewhere, the English Bible should be left as it is. In this particular the times are not yet ripe for the work. Should amendments be made, he suggests that they ought to be made in the margin only, for at least a score of years, and to be for all that time subject to revision. After that, amendments being incorporated with the text, the old readings should be transferred to the margin; so that making no violent changes, all at once, but copying Nature in those gentle transitions by which the eye is led to accommodate itself to an increase of light.

The Census of 1870 shows the population of New York to be 927,436; Philadelphia, 672,002, and Boston, 250,701. According to the *Presbyterian*, Philadelphia, with 250,000 less inhabitants, has 18,137 Presbyterians to 15,716 in the first named. Boston has only 734 members on the communion rolls of the Presbyterian churches.

The next General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, will meet in the First Presbyterian church, in Chicago, Illinois, May 18th, 1871, and will be opened with a sermon by Rev. J. Trumbull Backus, D. D., Moderator of the last General Assembly.

Two Seventh-day Baptists were recently arrested at Boston for working on Sunday, and pleaded their creed in excuse, and were released by the judge.

According to a correspondent of the *Protestant Churchman*, thirty two presbyters in the Episcopal Church are in the habit of making the same confession for which Rev. Mr. Cheney has been suspended from the ministry. They are distributed through seven dioceses, some of them being eminent doctors of divinity. Speaking of Mr. Cheney, we are reminded that telegrams report that Christ church, Chicago, of which he is rector, pledged to sustain him by a vote 95 to 1; and further, in view of the absence of the Bishop, he assumed Episcopal functions by confirming those who presented themselves at the chancel rail for that rite. This will tend to widen the breach and involve the question still more.

Very recent intelligence represents Bishop Clark alarmingly ill at Peekskill, New York, whither he had come to preside over the New York Conference. At the recent session of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference at Steubenville, Ohio, he was exceedingly feeble, requiring the aid of Bishop Simpson to assist him in his Episcopal duties. If he dies, the Methodist Episcopal Church will have lost in a year and a half the three Bishops last elected at Philadelphia, May, 1864. There are now only four—Bishops Janes, Scott, Simpson, and Ames—able to do effective duty.

The Delegate Meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, will be held at Washington, D. C., April 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th; and in Wilmington, Delaware, on the evening of April 27th, 1871. Sunday 23d, Rev. W. R. Huntington, of Worcester, Massachusetts, will preach the Missionary Sermon. Monday morning a meeting for informal discussion will be held, subject: "The call of our Lord to His Church, of this age and nation to a full performance of their duty in evangelizing the world; and the feeble response thereto on the part of His clergy. The proof of both. The causes, the guilt, and the remedy of the latter." In the evening a meeting will be held in the Church of the Ascension on behalf of Domestic Missions, and for Foreign Missions at St. John's Church Tuesday forenoon the subject of discussion will be, "The expediency and necessity of the proper training of the children and youth of the Church &c." Evening meeting for the promotion of Foreign Missions Wednesday, the Holy Communion, and an address by one of the Bishops, and if time permit, discussion of "Parochial missionary services &c." At night, meeting for "Home Missions, to colored people."

The sixth annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Diocese of the Episcopal Church, Bishop Kerfoot presiding, will take place in this city, June 14th, 1871.

With a view to secure a full and intelligent report of the State of Religion in the various sections of the United Presbyterian Church, the official paper published in this city calls attention to the action of the last General Assembly appointing a committee to prepare a careful report for the next Assembly. The proper persons in all the Presbyteries are urged to report to the chairman of the Assembly Committee, Rev. Wm. Bruce, Baltimore, Md., on or before the first day of May.

The Wilmington Methodist Episcopal Conference, at its late session, unanimously denounced the practice of holding "gift enterprises," and other forms of gambling indulged in at church fairs.

Providence Presbyterian church, Allegheny City, Rev. J.V. Cellars, pastor, just completed the second year of its organization, has a membership of eighty-seven, forty of whom were added by confession and six by certificates, during the year. About half the members have been received from the Sabbath School.

The Watchman and Reflector (Baptist) thinks it right for Mr. Cheney to remain in the Episcopal Church, and that the same principle applies to Baptist ministers and churches that reject close communion.

It is estimated that the German School of Theology at Dubuque, sustained by the Presbyterian Church, has been the means of planting forty churches and bringing into them more than two thousand communicants.

Elder Knapp, the noted Baptist preacher, has just held a series of of meeting at Tremont Temple, Boston. It is astonishing, says *Zion's Herald*, to see what crowds gather to hear his "plain Biblical true" preaching. Rev. J. D. Fulton, a distinguished Baptist preacher says that he never sat "at the feet of such a Gamaliel." Many of our readers will remember the sensation he produced in the religious community where he held services for weeks at the Grant street Baptist church in this city.

The *Western Watchman* (Catholic) fiercely denounces the employment of paid singers in its churches, such as Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Jews and Infidels. It thinks it is sacrilegious, blasphemous.

Poor France.

The New York *Tribune* says: We called attention a few weeks ago to the necessity of sending seed corn and potatoes to France to insure against famine in the coming year, as well as provisions for the present immediate need. Since then we learn that sufficient seed wheat has been furnished by the English contributions. Oats, barley, potatoes and seed for early forage crops are still needed, how imperatively may be judged from the fact that the crop of corn sown in the north has been frozen; and in the south the vines have been torn up, and a failure is anticipated in the crop of olives. Two of the principal sources of support are thus destroyed. The cattle plague is broken out in the the arrondisements of Lille, Douia, Valenciennes, Avesnes and Cambria. Normandy, Maine, Anjou, are also places under the interdict. The butcher's meat to which Parisians are just returning, is now eaten at the peril of life. It is eaten however, horse flesh being exceedingly dear and the starving Parisian ordinarily choosing to run the risk, while the scientific men are debating how far an animal must be diseased before it becomes unfit for food.

$5 PER DAY is to be asked for board at Congress Hall, Saratoga, this year.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE OLDEN TIME.

IX.

In order to make a slight change in the programme, please let me take a survey of some little of the country surrounding the old town which is now so densely built up and inhabited. I shall begin at the western end of Boyd's Hill. Extending eastwardly from the bluff to Penn avenue was the property of Mr. Robert Watson and on this whole extent there was not one house built. On the top of the hill were many acres of meadow or pasture ground, and there the militia "trained," and training was great sport for the youngsters who followed them. At the eastern line of Mr. Watson's property there was a large grove of forest trees, extending nearly half way towards the Fourth street road, in which the wild pigeons could be found every fall in great flocks, feeding upon the acorns. Many of the citizens would go out regularly to enjoy the sport of shooting them. Hunting was not so laborious and game was more certainly obtained then than now. The remaining portion of the ground, extending down the slope of the hill to near the Fourth street road, was a large orchard, and along the road there were large brick yards, carried on by Thomas Taylor.

Mr. Watson's land extended on the other side of the road as far as Coal lane, now Webster street, which was farm land and orchard. His dwelling stood near where now stand the cabinet works of the Messrs. Young. It was a brick building surrounded by a large porch, on which the old gentleman would sit enjoying the beautiful scenery until, disturbed by seeing boys among the trees, he would rise and call out to them through a great speaking trumpet: "Come out of that orchard." The old gentleman had some pea fowls, too, which used to make the evening hideous with their screams.

Next to this land of Mr. Watson's, from the bluff to the Fourth street road there was a large orchard owned by Dr. George Stevenson, and on this lot there was a house occupied by a family named Fieldings. Adjoining this was land owned by Mr. David Pride, and cultivated partly as farm and partly as orchard. Across the way, and extending from the Fourth street road to Coal lane, the land was owned by James Ross and a family named Irwin. It was what was then and would now be called very rough and broken ground, with large gullies running through it. The same ground was bought by the late Thomas Scott, Reese C. Townsend and Thos. S. Clark, and afterwards sub-divided into small building lots, and known as Scott's fields. It is now built up and covered with houses with the hills partly leveled, the gullies filled up, and a large population occupying it.

Next to this, from the bluff to the Fourth street road was property belonging to the Irwins, farm lands and orchards, with one house down near the road, in which lived a family named Haven. This same property was afterwards purchased by the late George Miltenberger, who made some additions to the house and for many years occupied it as a country residence. The new Fifth avenue market house now occupies the site of a portion of the old mansion. Next to this came land owned by John Miller and now belonging to Mr. Geo. Black. Next to this, and adjoining lands of Molly Murphy on the east, was property belonging to James Tustin, on a portion of which was a small burying ground in which several friends of Mr. Tustin's were interred, among others the late Dr. Pennington. This portion of Mr. Tustin's property only extended to the road.

Adjoining the grounds purchased by Scott and others came the property of the late Wm. Price who, as a man, was very eccentric in his ways and very industrious. He erected on this ground, his round house, strange in appearance and still standing, but not now as then, the out in the country. Mr. Price began very early to be a manufacturer, commencing by making glass pots and clay smoking pipes. From this his operations gradually extended until he became an extensive founder at what is now known as the Berlin foundry.

Adjoining this on the east, was land owned first by Peter Kenter, and afterwards by Geo. L. Reise; then came lands of the late Judge Samuel Roberts, who erected, back on the hill, quite a large dwelling house for a country residence, a portion of which is now used by Passavant's Infirmary. Across the gully, where Dinwiddie street now runs, there was then wood land extending out to where Mr. Tustin's dwelling stood. He was a blacksmith of superior excellence in his day, making edge tools, such as axes, carpenter's broad axes, adzes, drawing knives and other sorts of work. He was a man of many peculiarities, but in his business relations was very upright. On the brow of the hill in the rear of his house, or rather to the east, is the grave of Francis Rouand and his favorite dog, who will be remembered by many of our present citizens.

In the rear of the Price property was that of Mr. Tannehill, whose large mansion stood about where is now the corner of Centre avenue and Fulton street. It was the only house for quite a distance around. However, on this same property was the head quarters of the Democrats who used to assemble every year to celebrate the Independence day, and for this purpose they had erected a large building, surrounded by forest trees, and beautifully situated, which they called "Tannehill Bowery."

For miles beyond this there was nothing but farm lands and forests, and north of the Tannehill estate was farming land as far as Greensburg turnpike. Some of our old citizens had lots, which they occupied as gardens and pasture fields. Among these I might mention Doctor Peter Mowry, Wm. Hays, Wm. Steele, Judge Porter, Thos. Leggate, Francis R Holmes and others. The first improvement of any consequence in this quarter was the mansion erected by Francis R. Holmes, on the point of the hill, overlooking the town, where it still stands, somewhat added to and altered, and occupied by the Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh. One piece of land was owned by John Irwin, Esq., where he had a country seat known as "Erin Hill," near where now is the residence of Mr. A. H. Miller.

At an early day after the incorporation of the city the colored population established a little colony in this vicinity, which was known as Hayti. About this time too a large frame building was erected by Patterson and Lambden, and used as a drying house in connection with their paper mill. It was afterwards the property of the late Henry Holdship, Esq., who, for many years, occupied it for the same purpose.

What a change is now presented! Very few of those, who are now our older citizens, can recall even a portion of the more prominent land-marks. This vast space is now covered with buildings and a dense population, while many of our more wealthy citizens have their private residences on the hills overlooking the now large, active and Smoky City. And still improvements will go on in this direction.

I shall continue to describe prominent localities in a future communication.

RIP.

MARVELLOUS STORY.

A Piano Boy Captured by the Indians --His Escape and Return.

[Cor. of the Aurora (Ill.) Beacon.]

PLANO, ILL., April 1871.—On the 1st of March last a young man named Gilbert Beck left our village *en route* for Texas *via* Denver. He left a station near Denver on the 7th, on horseback. He had not gone about twenty miles when he was attacked and surrounded by Sioux Indians, about fifty in number. He shot two of them before being taken. His horse was shot down, and he received a bullet in his arm. The Indians then threw a lasso over his neck and started for their camp, leading him with the lasso. After taking his revolver, watch and $300 from him, they would fall against the lasso, jerking him down upon his face, and otherwise cruelly treating him by striking him with their guns, etc. He was also struck in the face with a tomahawk, cutting a gash three and a half inches in length. He requested the Chief to put a stop to their cruelty. He replied that he could not. "Let me loose replied Gilbert, "and I will stop them." On the night of April 1, he was tied to a tree on which were three men hanging. The Chief slapped him on the shoulder and said: "You will hang there to-morrow." Gil. thought not. In the evening they built a large fire close by him, and had a war dance. They placed two of their number to guard him, but they fell asleep, when he managed to loosen the ropes and escaped by taking one of their horses. As he was leaving, the dogs were aroused, and their barking awakened the Indians, who chased him into a swamp, and ran past him. They discovered their mistake, turned, and kept up the chase until nearly daylight; but he succeeded in crossing a river, and saw his pursuers on the opposite bank. He made his way to a small station on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, disposed of his horse, and started for Plano, Ill., where he arrived Wednesday, April 5.

DIED FROM STRANGULATION.

Nothing can be more fearful to contemplate than such a death as is brought about by strangulated hernia or rupture. Who ever has seen the victim of it, writhing in agony, will bear us out in our opinion. But there is no need of any one exposing himself to such a dreadful alternative, for by the timely application of a suitable truss the rupture can be retained in its proper place and in many cases entirely cured and in all of them relieved. Remember we have said by a suitable truss—one-half the bandages sold under that name are not worth the leather which is wasted in covering them, and but illy adapted for the use intended. Another great evil is in the application of trusses. They should not be put on like the hoops of a barrel would be by a man unskilled in cooperage, but they should be put on by a person having a knowledge, not only of the appliances themselves, but also acquainted with the human organism, and especially the anatomy of hernia. What is the comparative expense of a few dollars to that security which one feels in the comfort of a well fitting truss, and besides trusses of as low a price can be had at the establishment of those who are accustomed to fitting them every day as elsewhere.

Dr. KEYSER, of 167 Liberty street, has every needful appliance and at every price.

THE FROST KING.

We have now obtained one of the finest Soda apparatuses this side of New York City, from which we can dispense the purest Soda Water in the city, as all of our Syrups ARE MADE FROM FRUIT, and we use only the purest Fruit Juices.

We also have just received a fresh supply of Kissengen, Vichy, Blue Lick, Saratoga, High Rock, and Congress Waters, that we can sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest prices. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO., Druggists,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets, old St. Clair.

EXHAUSTION.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is a sure guarantee that by the same means you too may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations, and unocongenia climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly and emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal stimulant and alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are not only a standard tonic and alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia, and the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other invigorant and restorative employed in medicinal practice.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup
Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.
Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.
FIRE CLAY
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Flues,
AND
CHIMNEY TOPS.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap11:q13-TTHS 133 SECOND AVENUE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SPRING
At the Lowest
WILLIAM
Nos. 180 and 182 Fed
At 25 Cents,
Iron, Plain and Striped
GRENADINES,
A Great Bargain.
25c., Plain and Corded Alpacas.
25c., Japanese Cloths, plain and striped.
12½c., Gray Mixed Wash Poplins.
18¾c., Black and White Serge Plaids.
75c., Japanese Silks, an extra bargain.
$1.50, Gros Grain American Black Silks.
$1.87½, Cheney Brothers' Gros Grain Black Silks.
6¼c., Fast Colored Calicoes.
10c., best Makes Light and Dark Calicoes.
12½c., 4-4 Bleached Shirting, a special bargain.
18¾c., 4-4 Bleached Irish Linen.
P. K. Brilliants and Linens,
FOR SUITS,
VERY CHEAP.
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Dress Goods, in new Spring fabrics and colors.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades.
Housekeeping Dry Goods, a complete stock.
Wholesale an
WILLIAM
180 and 182 Federa
New Firm an
MOORHOUSE
(SUCCESSORS TO
No. 21 FIFTH
Have now opened their Spri
most celebrated makes of A
Fabrics, in
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Poplins and Cretons,
Velveteens,
At the Lowest
MOORHOUSE
21 Fifth
mh16:os

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
Black Alpacas,
Colored Mohairs,
Dress Goods,
White Goods,
Silks,
Delaines,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Cassimeres
Double and Twist Cottonades,
Tweeds, Flannels, Jeans,
Prints, Ginghams, Checks,
Table Linens,
Towels and Napkins,
Bleached and Brown Muslins,
(All widths and qualities.)
Shawls, Skirts, Collars,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
Batting, Yarns and Carpet Chain.
A Full Line in all Departments.
New Goods Constantly Receiving.
Call and Examine our Stock, at
No. 115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.

AMERICAN
WATCHES,
OF ALL GRADES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
Meyran & Siedle,
No. 50 FIFTH AVENUE,
(FORMERLY 42.)
Zimmerman Watch.
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
Sole Agents, 50 Fifth Avenue.
ap4:os2

SPRING GOODS.
We have in store and are daily receiving additions to our own and other manfactures, a large stock of
Floor Oil Cloths and Oil Cloths,
of all kinds, including our superior make of GREEN CLOTH for Window Shades; also WINDOW SHADES for Dwellings and Show Windows; SHADE HOLLANDS, FIXTURES, &c., all of the newest styles.
Boston Belting Company's make of RUBBER BELTING, HOSE and STEAM PACKING. Rubber Goods of all kinds.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
LACE LEATHER, &C.
We offer our stock on hand to purchasers of all kinds at greatly reduced prices.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
ap1 26 AND 28 SIXTH STREET.

FIRST OF APRIL.
Housekeepers who desire to replenish their stocks for the coming season are invited, before purchasing, to an examination of our large stock of
Choice Family Groceries,
which comprises fresh goods by recent purchase at the lowest cash prices.
NEW CROP TEAS, Black and Green.
CHOICE COFFEES, Green and Roasted.
WHITE and YELLOW SUGARS, best in the market.
CANNED GOODS, Fruit and Vegetable.
SUGAR CURED HAMS, best brands.
PICKLES and SAUCES, English and American.
FRUITS, Foreign and Domestic, &c., &c., &c.
"The Best is the Cheapest."
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
ap6:p92 COR. LIBERTY and 9TH STREETS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SPRING GOODS
At the Lowest Prices, at
SEMPLE'S,
eral Street, Allegheny.
The Latest Novelties
IN
Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Black and Colored Satins,
Crapes, Laces and Illusions,
Laces and Embroidered Edgings
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Sleeve Buttons, Jet Jewelry, etc.
At 75 cents,
Ladies Black & Colored
KID GLOVES.
$2.00 and $2.50, a large lot of Spring Shawls, slightly imperfect, great bargains.
$1.00 and $1.25, Ladies' White Gored Skirts.
$1.00, Black and White Balmoral Skirts, worth $2.00.
62½c., Ladies' Dark Balmoral Skirts.
Ladies and Gents' Underwear.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc.
d Retail, at
SEMPLE'S,
1 Street, Allegheny.
d New Goods!
& CARSTEN,
BATES & BELL.)
H AVENUE,
ng Stock, consisting of the
merican, English and French
Shawls, Spring styles,
Lace Curtains and Nets,
Linen and Cotton Goods,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Prints and Muslin
Sheetings,
Market Prices.
& CARSTEN,
Avenue.
PARASOLS!
PARASOLS!
PARASOLS!
Jos. Horne & Co,,
RETAIL STORE.
Have now in Stock and receiving daily all the new Spring and Summer styles
PARASOLS,
Buff and White Pongee Silk,
With Fringe and Ruffling, Colored and White Lining. Plain White Silk Parasols, with White and Colored Lining and Ivory Handles.
Latest Novelty.
WHITE FRENCH SWISS PARASOL,
With Ruffling, trimmed with Lace, and Colored Silk Lining.
Black Silk Parasols, &c.
SUN UMBRELLAS.
Lace Parasol Covers.
Lace Parasol Covers.
Lace Parasol Covers.
HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199 PENN STREET.
ap13:p64
LOOKING GLASSES.
Pickersgill,
Lyons & Co.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of
LOOKING GLASSES
AND
Picture Frames
Embracing many new styles, Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
PIER MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty.
ap6:p50-TTHS
ALBERT BENNETT,
Seedsman and Florist,
No. 132 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Fresh and Genuine Vegetable Seeds;
Choice Flower Seeds;
Green-house and Bedding Plants;
Bulbous Roots, Roses, &c.,
Evergreens and Ornamental Shrubbery;
Rhododendrons;
Rustic Work;
Ferneries, &c.
Boquets & Cut Flowers,
For Parties, Weddings, Funerals, &c.,
ARRAYED IN BEST STYLE TO ORDER.
Nursery and Greenhouse at Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Orders by a all promptly attended to.
ap11:q10-TTHS
TREES! TREES!
Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify their Grounds, should examine our immense stock of
Apple, Peach, Shrubbery,
Pear, Plum, Concord's Colossal,
Cherry and Asparagus,
Ornamental Trees, Greenhouse Plants,
Evergreens, Roses, &c., &c.,
ALL OF OUR OWN GROWTH.
Also, a large selected stock of WARRANTED VEGETABLE SEED, CHOICE FLOWER SEED, wholesale and retail, by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street,
Catalogues free. mh8

S. BOYD. W. P. MURRAY. J. C. FAWCETT.
BOYD, MURRAY & FAWCETT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
CURTAIN CORNICES, FRENCH PLATE GLASS for Store Fronts, PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, &c

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR FUNDED LOAN Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 14, 1870.

There has been no marked change since yesterday in loans. The demand for money is active, and rates are firm.

The local stock market was inactive, but prices were steady and strong.

The types yesterday made us say that the quarterly dividend of 3 per cent announced by the Columbia Oil Co., "was equivalent to 36 per cent per annum upon the par value of the stock," instead of the present month as was intended. The directors we learn, in addition to the five dividend, placed 10,000 to the contingent fund. 31 per share was bid to-day for Daizell oil stock.

The New York market is rampant. Governments, Gold, Bonds, Stocks all up again. A correspondent writes that the bears have disappeared from the board, and the bulls are taking each other in mad delight as though stock like Tennyson's brook, were to "go on and on forever."

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Thursday.	Friday
Bonds—1881	116¾	116¾
5-20—1862	112½	112¾
" 1864	112½	113
" 1865	112¾	113
" 1865 new	113½	111
" 1867	111	112
" 1868	112	112¾
10-40s	108¼	108¾
Currency 6s	115½	115¾
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Do Scrip	95½	96¼
Erie	20¾	20¾
Reading	108¾	109
Lake Shore	116¾	117
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	117½	116¾
Rock Island	111¾	112
Chicago N. W.	89¾	89¾
Do. Preferred	96¾	97¾
St. Paul, Common	61¾	61¾
Do. Preferred	80	80
Wabash	62¾	62¾
Do. Preferred	80	80¾
Ohio & Mississippi	32¾	34¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	44¾
West. Union Telegraph	58¾	58¾
Adams Express	64½	65
U. S. Express	46¾	47
Wells, Fargo	43	42

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co's:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	112
U. S. 6s, 1881	116¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	113	U. P. R. R.	84¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾	U. P. L. G.	84¾
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Cy. Pacific	115¾

NEW YORK, April 14, 1871.

Gold strong; opening at 110¾ and sold down to 110¼, up to and closed at 110¾ with few loans made at 1@2 per cent. Clearings. Gold Exchange Bank $21,695,000. Governments at the close, 5-20s '65, '67 and '68 advanced ¼ per cent. Stocks very active to-day, especially on Lake Shore and Ohio, the former selling up to 105¾. The remainder of the list firm. The market at close of business was to one-half per cent. Central and Union Pacific bonds very strong and active. The New York Central dividend will be paid to-morrow. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. State bonds quiet and firm.

Sterling exchange 10.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 116¾; 5-20s of '62, 113¾; '64, 113; '65, 113; new do 112, '67, 112; '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 108¾; currency 6's 115¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 92¾; Tennessee, old 66; new Virginias, new 73; old 72; North Carolina, old 47¾; new 25.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph 57¾; Quicksilver 12¾; Mariposa 6; Preferred 11; Adams Express 74½; Wells & Fargo 41¾; American 48¾; United States 46¾; Pacific Mail 44¾; N. Central 97¾; scrip 95½; Erie 20¾; do pref'd 42; Harlem 127¾; do preferred 128¾; Reading 108¾; Michigan Central —; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 116¾; Rock Island 111¾; New Jersey Central 108¾; St. Paul 61¾; do preferred 80; Wabash 61¾; do preferred 80; Fort Wayne 93¾; Terre Haute 31; do preferred 65½; Chicago and Alton 89½; do preferred 119; Ohio and Mississippi 34½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 90¾; Baltimore and Ohio 96; Lake Shore 105¾; Illinois Central 134½; Union Pacific, 59¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 14, 1871.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of prime, in crocks and kegs, at 7@8½ per gallon.

ASHES—In steady demand and stocks, particularly of Soda Ash, very much reduced. Pearls, 9¾; Pots 7¾; Common Soda, 3¾@4; refined do. 4¼.

APPLES—We can report sales of choice Russetts at $6.00@6.50 per bbl; fair to medium quoted at $4@5.

BEESWAX—There is a steady demand for strictly prime, but common and inferior is hard to move at any price. Sales of prime tried roll at 32@33 and choice at 35.

BROOM CORN—Sales, 7 bales "rod" at 5 cts and 42 bales good green at 6.

BEANS—Dull; $1.30@2.00 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

CHEESE—Prime York State Goshen, 18@19; No Ohio cheese in market as yet.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged, standard brands, 21¾—usual advance for small lots.

CORNMEAL—Demand very light and prices unchanged; small sales at 90 cts per bushel.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for moulds, and 19 for star.

CANNED GOODS—Corn is lower; we now quote Winslow's at $2.75@3.00; Tomatoes; Peaches, (3 lb cans) $5.75 per dozen; do (2 lb cans) $2.50. Tomatoes, $2.00@2.75 per dozen. Blackberries, $3.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Johnstown, $2.25; Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.50; Land Plaster, $3.50@3.75.

CRANBERRIES—Season nearly over; quoted at $12@15 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples very dull and we now reduce our quotations to 5@7 cts, for common to choice. Peaches slow but unchanged; quarters, 10@10¾; mixed, 11@11¾; halves, 12@14.

EGGS—In demand, if anything, was rather better to-day, but the receipts continue liberal and prices remain unchanged, 19@20—dealers generally holding at 20. Though we heard of sales at both quotations. Some dealers are inclined to think that the bottom has been touched, but they were impressed with the belief when prices dropped to 16 and 17, though there is no doubt but what they are nearer the bottom now than they were then.

FEATHERS—Prime geese feathers are scarce and in demand, with sales to the trade at 75@78—usual advance for small lots.

FREIGHTS—Of this kind continue light, the bulk of the offerings being of the common and medium kind—is steady but unchanged. We continue to quote at $6.75@7.00 for good spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesota Backet's Hour; $6.75@7.00 for red winter wheat; and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, small lots, in store, $6.00@6.25.

GRAIN—The Wheat market presents nothing new or important; the arrivals continue light and with a fair milling demand prices are maintained; $1.40@1.45 for red and $1.50@1.55 for white. As we have repeatedly remarked, nothing but strictly No. 1 will command the outside figures. Oats, quiet and unchanged; 55@56 buying, and 57@58 selling—small lots, in store, 60@62. The receipts continue meagre but the supply is fully up to the demand. Corn is generally reported dull but prices remain unchanged; 68@72 for mixed c to prime yellow shelled. Rye is in steady demand and limited supply but unchanged, at $1.06@1.08, on arrival. Barley is unchanged; 75@80 for spring and 85@90 for fall. Sale 2,000 bushels on private terms.

GROCERIES—Refined Sugars are reported ¼ higher in the east, and while they are firmer here as yet, there is no quotable advance. Otherwise the market is devoid of anything worthy of special notice.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 52; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering's, 65; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾@11; fair, 10; Porto Rico, 11; Cuba Muscovado, 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾. REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugar, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; Yellow C, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 60; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1; Lower grades down to 70c. Imp. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Gunpowder Fancy, $1 25; good, 90c; fair, 80@90c; Oonchong Fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; prime, 9c; good, 8¼c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 55c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 12¾c. Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Baled is selling on wearf at $14@16, and loose, from country wagons, at $14@20.

HEMP—Sales 14 bales at $175 per ton; single bale lots, 9 cts per lb.

HIDES—Quoted at 2¼@2¾ cts.

SIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@11¾; green salted kip 14@16; do calf, 16@18 Dry.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $4.50 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MAPLE SYRUP—May be quoted at $1.70@1.75 in gallon jugs.

MILL FEED—Sales of Bran in store, at $1.40@1.50, and Middlings at $1.60@1.80.

ONIONS—Sales at $4@5 per bbl for common to choice. Onion sets, $7@8 per bushel.

OIL—Lard Oil is lower; we now quote No. 1 at 85@90. Linseed, 70@75.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 9; Plain Sugar Cured, 10½@10¾. Canvassed do, 11¾@11¾. Plain Sugar Cured Hams, 13½; Canvassed do, 13½@14. Ribbed Sides, 11; Clear do, 12@12½; 16@16½; Ribbed Sides, 11; Canvassed do, 11¾; Breakfast Bacon, 15½. Canvassed do, 16¾; Dried Beef, 13¾@14. Prime Kettle Lard, in tcs, 12½; in kegs and buckets, 13¾@13¾. Mess Pork, $21.

PEANUTS—Demand fair at the recent advance, 8¾@9 cts.

PEAS—Sales $1.75 per bushel.

POTATOES—We can report regular sales of prime Peach Blows, in store, at $1.25 per bushel. Common mixed may be quoted at $1@1.15.

POSTS—Sales cedar posts at 42½@50 cts each.

SEEDS—Clover seed continues dull but unchanged, $6.75@7, in small lots. Timothy Seed is also dull; small sales at $2.50@2.75. Flax Seed, at yesterday's quotations.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3½@5 cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Woman's Friend, 5; Dobbins, 7½; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Sales at 6¾@7¾.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 14, 1871.

There is no improvement to note in the Petroleum market; business is just about as dull as it can be, and while hopes are still entertained that there will soon be a reaction for the better, the indications are not encouraging. Refined is still reported dull in the east with but little inquiry even at present quotations; exporters, according to latest advices, are taking hold very sparingly, which is evident from the fact that the exports have been falling off considerably within the past few weeks. While it is generally conceded that refined is very low, and there are those who are disposed to regard it as a good investment at present prices, yet, as already intimated the demand is very meagre, and good a t buyers are reported as being very scarce. In crude, there is nothing new or important, nothing at least deserving of special notice; there was not a single sale here to-day, and it is reported as being very dull above. The creek operations are reported as being kept above $3.; as long as possible, being apprehensive, of "puts" in the event of dropping below that figure. There is very little inquiry for the article here, and there is little or none offering, in consequence of the fact that it is higher relatively above.

REFINED.

But a single sale reported, 500 bbls buyer June at 24¾. Sell, delivered, 30 days, at 24¾; July, 24¾; buyers option until July, 24¾.

CRUDE.

Not a single sale reported. Spot, or seller April, 19¾; seller until July, 19¾; buyer same time, 18¾. Sundry parties, however, there, as here, very dull.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Macomber, Taber & Co 219, account Bates & G; same 228, account J B Barbour; Cosmos O & R Co 90, account H Bell; Robinson's Lake 5, finery 462, account Fisher Bro; Brilliant O W 89, account Lockhart, P & Co; Riverside O W 90, account J Weiler.

Total ..... 1,999.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.—Brown, Co., 426 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Wm. McKelvy & Co, 683 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer & Koehler & Co., 493 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

Fulton, Marvin & Co. 105 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total bbls shipped ..... 1,952.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, Bly Co. 150 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Union Ref. Co. 37 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Ralston & W, 363 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—11:45 A. M.—Crude 12¾@12¾c. Refined: April 23¾c asked; May 23¾@23¾c; June 24¼@24¾c; July 24¾c.

5:30 P. M.—Refined: April 23¾c; May 23¾c; June and July 24¾c. Crude 12¾c.

NEW YORK, April 14.—12 M.—Market dull and declining; crude unchanged. In petroleum: receivers ask 13¼c; refined weaker at 23¼c.

3 P. M.—Market quiet and feeling generally weak. "Crude 13¾c asked. No sales. Refined 23¼c nominal and nothing doing.

ROUSEVILLE, April 14, 11 A. M.—Market unchanged. Nothing whatever doing.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 14, 11 A. M.—Market quiet and dull. Nothing doing. Prices remain unchanged.

OIL CITY, April 14, 11 A. M.—Market very quiet and dull. Buyers of Lower Creek at $14@15; holders ask $4. Oil City $4.15@4.20. Cloudy and cool.

TITUSVILLE, April 14, 1 P. M.—Market quiet; spot, $3.50 bid; regular, $3.95@4 bid; $4.05 asked. Nothing doing.

PARKERS, April 14.—Market very quiet and dull. Prices unchanged.

FRANKLINVILLE, April 14, 11:15 A. M.—Market dull at $3.65.

TIDIOUTE, April 14, 11:30 A. M.—Market firm, though very quiet; sales of small lots at $3.90; $4 would be paid on Board for regardless, and $4.10 for gravity.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 14, 1871.

We note continued activity in the metal market during the past week. The sales have been largely in excess of the corresponding period last year, and the absence of anything like a speculative feeling demonstrates the increasing demand for the different grades of metal at this point and shows the trade to be in a very healthy condition. Prices have been firmly maintained and the receipts from all directions have gone at once into contracts previously made. Considerable metal from St. Louis is finding its way to this market, but not in sufficient quantities to fill up the short-age of anthracite brands, while the uncertainty of navigation renders that source of supply unreliable. Foundry metals are not in so large request but the prices are held in sympathy with the advanced rates for forge irons. There is some complaint of dullness in the demand for merchant bar but nails are in full activity and at the recent advance. The factories having their capacity fully taxed.

ANTHRACITE.

200 tons Gray Neutral Forge	$35.00 5 mos
20 " No. 1 Foundry	37.50 cash
100 " No. 2 Forge	35.00 5 mos

ALLEGHENY COKE.

100 tons Red Bank	$35.00 4 mos
ANTHRACITE COAL SMELTED FROM	
1,000 tons No. 3 Mill Iron	$35.00 4 mos
1,200 " No. 3 Mill Iron	35.00 4 mos
500 " No. 3 Mill Iron	35.00 4 mos
500 " No. 3 Mill Iron	35.00 4 mos
500 " No. 3 Mill Iron	35.00 4 mos
100 " White and Mottled to arrive	34.00 4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.	
300 tons No. 3 Mill	$35.25 4 mos
100 " No. 3 Mill	35.00 4 mos
100 " No. 3 Mill	35.00 4 mos
200 " No. 3 Mill	35.00 4 mos
200 " No. 3 Mill	35.00 4 mos
200 " Open Gray Forge to arrive	35.00 4 mos
200 " Open Gray Forge at Furnace	33.00 4 mos
300 " Open Gray Forge to arrive	35.00 4 mos
300 " Close Gray Forge to arrive	34.50 4 mos
300 " Medium Gray Forge at Furnace	33.00 4 mos
100 " White and Mottled at Furnace	33.00 4 mos
250 " Close Gray and Mottled at Furnace	32.50 4 mos
CHARCOAL.	
150 tons No. 1 Charcoal Hanging Rock Iron	$38@39 4 mos
125 " Close Medium Forge	P T
BLOOMS.	
25 tons Juniata No. 1	$90.00 60 ds
500 " Champlain Billets	P T

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Flour dull and declining; superfine Western and State, $5@5.45; common to good extra, $5.45@6.60; good to choice, $6.60@7.75; white extra, $7.25@7.75; choice extra, $8.00@8.75. St. Louis, $5.75@9.00. Rye flour $4.40@5.25. Corn meal quiet. Whisky steady at 90¾c. Grain—wheat dull; new spring $1.37¾@1.42; red and amber $1.42@1.45½; white Michigan, $1.45. Rye, Barley and Malt quiet; Corn dull but unchanged; mixed lots, 75@77c; yellow 77@78c; Oats dull and drooping; western and Ohio, at 65@66c. Hay steady and unchanged. Coffee quiet, unchanged; Rio 13¾@16¾c; Sugar steady; Cuba 6¾@8¾c. Molasses quiet; Wusscouda 36c. Rice 8¾@9c. Crude Petroleum 13¾c; refined 23¾. Mess pork unchanged at $19.50@19.75; prime pork $16.75@17.75; prime mess, new, $17.75@18.00. May and June $19.36@19.50. Beef dull; mess 10@15c; extra 15@17¾c; hams 24@31c; prime mess 24@28c. India 27@30. Cut meats heavy; hams 10¾@11c; shoulders 7¾@8¾c; middles nominal. Lard steady; prime steam 10¾@11¾c; kettle dried 11¾c; May and June 11¾@12c. Butter dull but unchanged; western 12@30; State 20@40c. Cheese drooping at 11@15c.

LATER.—Flour drooping; $6.75 for shipping extras. Wheat dull and declined; new spring $1.37@1.40; red and amber $1.40@1.45. Eggs—fresh 14¾@15½c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The market was fairly active and generally steady, although some irregularity exists among a few jobbing houses concerning discounts. We quote at 12½c for heavy brown shirtings, 12¾@13c for brown drills, 15@16 for prints, 18c for printed delaines, 20c for Manville and Wamsutta muslins, and 21c for New York Mills muslins; Indian head 30 inch brown sheetings 10c; Massachusetts C 7¾c; Mystic River 10¾c; Laconia E 8c; Portsmouth 7¾c; New Market A 10c; Bates corset jeans Laconia 11¾c; working-men's denims 17¾c. Cabot 5-4 bleached sheetings 12½c; cambric 16c; Lonsdale cambrics 21c; sheetings from 21 to 22½c; Sprague's calicos 10c; blue and white same make 10½c, and shirtings 9¾c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Cattle—Fresh arrivals 83 making 6,800 this week; with State lots of 1,800 on sale to-day and mostly disposed of at yesterdays low rates the feeling was better because cattle would sell at 12c for to good; Illinois 7¾ cwt 12¾@13c; one hundred 8¾ cwt 11¾@12¾c; seventy-five 8¾ cwt 12¾c. Weather favorable. Sheep receipts 2,000 making 11,500 this week; no change in prices and stock not all selling, a very poor car 68 lbs Ohio wood sheep went at 5¾c; car 80 lbs clipped 5c; very dull trade. Hogs receipts 800 making 7,800 for this week; and market shade stronger or 5@6½c for dressed.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—Tobacco: sales of 168 hhds lugs at $4.25@6.50; low leaf to medium bright wrappers $7@9. Cotton inactive, with middling held at 13¼c. Flour firm; extra $6.15. Corn—shelled in good demand; sales in sacks at 65c and in bulk at 60c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 65c for sacked. Rye quiet and firm at $1 for sacked. Wheat quiet and firm at $1.45@1.50 for choice to prime white sacked from store. Pork—mess dull and declined. Bound lots could be bought at $19.50. Bacon in fair demand at 7¾, 9¾@10c. Hams—sugar cured 15c; do plain 14¾c in round lots for packed. Bulk meats dull at 6¾, 8¾@9¾c in round lots for loose. Lard in good demand; keg 13c and tierce 12c. Whisky—demand fair but supply light; sales at 86c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Flour dull; super $6; XX $6.25@—; XXX $7. Corn scarce; held at 70c. Oats 62@65c. Hay $1.25. Hay: prime $22@23; choice $24@25. Pork dull; mess $20. Bacon 10¾@10¾c for clear ribs; 11@11¾c for clear sides. Hams 15¾@16c. Lard dull; tierce 12¾@12¾c; kegs 13¾@13¾c. Sugar: supply light; prime 9¾@9¾c. Molasses: prime fermenting 32@40; plantation 50@55c. Coffee 14@15¾c. Exchange: Sterling 21¾; New York sight drafts ¾ per cent. premium. Gold 110¾.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Cotton firm; middling 14¾c. Flour firm; family $5.25@5.50. Wheat firm; red $1.37@1.39. Corn dull and drooping at 56@56c. Rye steady at 90c. Oats firm at 44@45c. Barley steady; choice scarce and wanted at $1.05. No change in oils or groceries. Provisions unchanged and very little done though less pressure to sell; quotations same as last sent.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 14.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c; amber Michigan $1.44; No. 3 red Wabash $1.2; No. 2 white Wabash $1.46. Corn dull and declined 1c; high mixed 56c; low do. 55; yellow 56@56c. Oats dull but uncaanged; No. 1, 55c; No. 3, 52¾c; Michigan 53¾c. Clover seed steady at $5.30. Lake freights firmer; Buffalo $3.00; Oswego $7.00.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 red winter $1.46; closed dull and weak. Corn in fair demand; high mixed 58c; low do. 57; yellow 56@56c. Oats lower before change 56c on change 54c. Crude petroleum very dull and nothing doing; refined quiet at 24¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Flour firm: Ohio and Indiana $7@7.75. Wheat steady; red western $1.45@1.46. Rye unchanged. Corn steady; mixed western 75@77½c; yellow 78@79c. Oats 68@69c. Mess pork drooping; $20. Lard 11¾@12c. Petroleum—Crude 11c; refined 23c. Whisky dull at 92@92½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 14.—Cotton quiet; low middling 12¾c; stock 5,000 bales. Bacon; clear sides 11c; shoulders 7¾c packed. Corn 65c. Oats 55c. Flour $5 to $8.5.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Flour dull but unchanged; western family $7.00@8.50. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana $1.40@1.45; Western do; mixed western 75c. Oats 64@65c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91¾c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 14.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 $1.51; fairly white $1.75. Oats firm; mixed 54@c. Potatoes 78@80c.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, April 14.—Cotton in fair demand but lower, at 14c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Cotton steady at 14¾@14¾c.

CHARLESTON, April 14.—Cotton steady at 13¾@14c.

GALVESTON, April 14.—Cotton weak; good ordinary 13¾c.

MOBILE, April 14.—Cotton quiet at 14¼c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, April 14.—*Through.*—McCandless, J & Co, 1 bx dry goods; Lee, Mc & Co, 5 bales do; Bissell, Wells & Co, 1 pkg goods; J H Baird, 103 pkgs fifh; J H Lippincott, 100 do do; Beymer & Bro, 75 pkgs groceries; Bell, Haworth & Co, 30 pkgs do do; Haworth, D, 2 bbls whiskey; Haworth, H & Co; 2 bxs soap, W France; 10 bbls apples, Lee, Mc & Co; 1 bbl do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do d fruit, 1 do soap, 1 kg plums, 4 bxs raisins 1 tub currants; Evans, D & G, 25 bxs fruit, 5 bxs tobacco; Lippincott, J Hinkle; 2 bdls hides, Popp, Baker & Co; 44 bbls g apples, Van Fossan & S; 22 sks rye, W J Meek; 20 do wheat, 19 Walker; 2pkgs hats, The Little Giant & Co; 2 pkgs grease, F Sellers & Co; 4 tubs butter, P Duff & S, n; 21 bxs s fish, Bruggeman & O'B; 12 do do, Bissell, Wells & Co; 2 pkgs butter, do; 60 slabs speltre, Park & Co; 5 bbls pickles, 5 bf bbls do, S W Garrett; 15 h bbls beer, J Roth; 4 bbls gin, 1 do brandy, Fogarty & Co; 1 bbl alcohol, B L Fahnestock & Co; 121 hides, Jas Callery; 60 bdls hides, G N Hoffstott; 25 pails tobacco, Dilworth, H & Co; 7 pkgs do, Slack & Harris & E; 10 bbls spirits, Dillinger & S; 100 hides, J W Mills; 10 bbls brandy, Schmidt & Friday.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, April 14.—2 cars iron ore, Carnagie, K & Co; 1 do do, Rogers, Wells & Co; 1 do do, Bryan & C; 1 do do, Pgh Bolt Co; 1 do do, Moorhead & Co; 8,000 ft lumber, Heath & Spear; 800 bdl do do, A Lamb & Co; 1 do do, Slack & Sholes; 50 m shingles, G A Mondorf; 120 sks wheat, Graham & Co; 100 sks do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do, Mahood & Co; 150 bf bbls flour, Hussey & Colvin; 10 bbls lime, Fahnestock, F & Co; 11 bbls h glue, Lee, Mc & Wilcox; 10 cases 1 cash tobacco, W M Gormly; 155 sks potatoes, H Rea; 1 car do, Bruggeman & O'Brien; 260 sks do, Van Gordon & Co; 200 do, Hunter, Slack & Sholes, 8,30 do do, D Carson & Co; 96 bbls potatoes, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 10 bbls 1 beer, J Kessler; 10 bxs tobacco, Smith; 30 bbls lard, 1 J Pettitt; 12 bf bbls fish, Shipton & Wallace; 50 do do, Arbuckle & C; 158 sks wheat, 55 do oats, J Hood, Jr; 1 pkg strapping, J Pettitt.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, April 14.—10 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 107 sks oats, 1 sack seed, McHenry & Hood; 37 sks oats, Keil & Ritchart; 6 bbls d apples, 1 sk t seed, Van Fossan & S; 21 sacks wheat, J S Negley & Co; 61 sk s do, Bell, Haworth & Co; 20 do do, Adler, Rosenberg & Co; 10 bgs meal, 5 do feed, G G Bruggeman; 20 cadds tob, J Hays; 1 tce sausage, J H Parker; 1 do do, J P Hanna & Co; 1 do do, E H Myers & Co; 2 bbls whiskey, S Mansell; 1 do do, Wm B Hays & Son; 4 hhds tobacco, W & D Rinehart; 1 car corn, H Knox & Son; 62 tcs hams, J Sellers & Co; 50 sks potatoes, 25 sacks wheat, McHenry & Hood; 300 shoulders, 2 bf bbls lard, 1 tce do, 51 kegs do, 1,500 s c hams, Wm B Hays & Son.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 14.—1 car lumber, J H Chambers; 2 bbls hides, Bringham & Weise; 102 step ladders, A J Penticost; 8 bbls eggs, 2 do butter, J Heck; 2 do eggs, F Snouffer; 8 bbls lard do, J Gilbert; 3 do do, 1 do butter, J Kohen; 3 do eggs, Beckfield & Niehouse; 2 do do, 2 do butter, G Faas; 31 hides, C Ruber; 8 bbls eggs, 5 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 car lime, Duquesne L me Co; 2 do staves, Penna Salt Co; 2 cars metal, Pgh Iron & Forge Co; 1 car car corn, Adams & Kinox, 10 bbls apples, John Herbert; 12 do do, Monroe, C & Co; 2 bbls eggs, D Sterrett; 2 cars lumber, Mullen, S & Co; 1 do do, G Weimer; 1 car staves, Rapp & Co; 1 car corn, M Steel & Son.

WEST PENN RAILROAD COMPANY, April 14. 2 cars metal, Spang, Chalfant & Co; 2 do do, Graff, B & Co; 28 sks, 3 bbls eggs, 3 pkgs sundries, J Keiling; 9 sks rye, 151 do oats, Keil & Ritchart; 24 bbls do do, Hack & Sn; 93 bgs potatoes, John Ballenfelder; 28 do do, A Fisher; 7 pkgs liquor, C Einsteine; 1 car lumber, Fred Becker; 10 sks rags, E Kallenberger & H; 100 bbls whisky, H Evert; 15 sks potatoes, McQuiston & Smith; 6 bbls eggs, 1 bx bacon, Campbell & Co; 14 sks rye, Clark, Wilson & Co; 56 bgs potatoes, 5 bbls eggs, H D Patton; 10 sks potatoes, Reiber & Co; 22 do do, John Sabert; 84 bbls salt, F Overmeyer.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, April 14.—144 sks wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 25 do do, 82 do rye, Mc-Cracken Bro, 250 bxs glass, R C Schmertz; 2 bbls eggs 3 tubs butter, M W Rankin; 72 sks wheat, E N Stephens; 49 do do, 20 do rye, 77 sks oats, J B Hilliard; 10 bbls apples, Kramer, V & Co; 2 bbls whisky, Watson & Hoyl; 48 sks oats, 1 bbl eggs, J McDonald; 5 bbls sugar, J Peets; 3 pkgs butter, R Bruggeman; 100 do do, C Co; 47 bbls whisky, W J Meek; 2 bbls eggs, Cummins & H; 7 bbls flour, Seghmyer & V; 9 bales hay, J B Holley.

ZANESVILLE PER CARRIE BROOKS—6 pkgs eggs, P Duff & Son; 10 bbls vinegar, 17 do eggs 4 do beans, 1 do d peaches, 3 do tomatoes, S S Pettitt & Co; 2 do eggs, S P Shriver & Co; 5 do do, 1 sk d cherries, 1 kg a butter, W H Graff & Co; 4 bgs potatoes, Head M; 5 do do, 4 bgs do, Voigt & Co; 1 bx furs, L Muller; 280 bbls flour, 118 do eggs, 3 hhds tobacco, Clarke & Co; 140 sks oats J Hagan; 117 sacks meal, 61 do corn, G H Rippart; 12 chairs, C A Boucher; 4 bbls eggs, 2 pkgs butter; H Rea Jr.

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Jas. L. Graham,	Robert Lea,	C. C. Boyle,
Jas. Marshall, Jr.	George Gwin,	Jacob Kopp,
O. H. Williams,	Jno. Thompson	J. McCandless.

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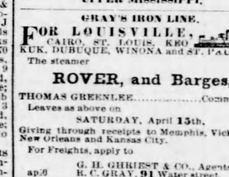
PAINTING, GRAINING, &c



No. 73 Beaver Ave., Allegheny City.

JOHN T

PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1871.

HOME NEWS.

Twenty-one common cases before Mayor Brush yesterday morning.

To-day is the last day of the fallest couple in the world at Masonic Hall.

The alarm of fire last night in East Birmingham, which created so much excitement, was false.

Remember to-day is the last chance you will have to see the Two-Headed Nightingale at Masonic Hall.

Wanted.—A front room on Second or Third, or between Smithfield and Ross streets, by a single gentleman. Address G, GAZETTE.

The Allegheny County Agricultural Society has purchased sixty-two acres of land on the Pan Handle railroad a few miles from the city.

The Rev. Dr. McCosh will preach in the Central Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Jacobus, to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock. corner Smithfield street and Sixth avenue.

Personal.—Mr. Bernard E. Arons of this city, left last night on a western tour and intends visiting New York, Boston and all the leading cities of the east. We hope he may have a pleasant time.

Smoke House Burned.—On Thursday afternoon last a smoke house and contents, belonging to Mr. John R. Neeld, of Union township, took fire and were entirely consumed. Loss about $200. No insurance.

Committed.—Harvey M. Steele, against whom two informations had been filed by his wife, Nancy, was last night arrested and committed to the lock-up by Alderman Bulter, to await a hearing this morning.

The Presbyterian Churches of Pittsburgh will meet on Sabbath evening, 16th at the Third Church, (Sixth avenue) at 7½ o'clock. Subject: "The Memorial Fund." Addresses by the Rev. Dr. McCosh and others.

We note with pleasure that U. S. District Attorney Swoope has recoved from illness, which confined him to his home for several days. He is about and attending to business again with his accustomed vigilance.

Blacksmith Shop Burned.—The Blacksmith shop and tools, attached to the Coal Works of Messrs. Armstrong, Dickson & Co., in Plum township, were destroyed by fire last Sunday evening about nine o'clock. Loss $600. Insured for $?5.

Special Meeting.—East Birmingham Councils held a special meeting last night to consider the list of tax exonerations which was presented by the collector, Mr. J. M. Garrett. It was approved. Some other routine business was then disposed of and Council adjourned.

Sent Up.—James Loffman was yesterday sent to jail for ten days and a fine of $100 imposed upon him for disorderly conduct. Loffman had been arrested the previous night for drunkenness by officer Crooks, and at the hearing yesterday morning threatened to "put a head on the officer." His residence on Mr. Airy will doubtless cool him off.

Zera Remington, who was formerly the very capable and favorite City Regulator and Engineer for this city, but who has resided in the West for the past seventeen years, is in town, and we understand proposes to re-settle himself here in his old location. He could not fail, we think, to find plenty of old friends, glad to give him all the professional work he can do.

Runaway.—A span of horses attached to a lightning rod wagon, took fright on Penn avenue, near Lee & Liberty, yesterday. They ran over the Railroad bridge, and in descending the hill on the other side one of the horses fell, the wagon passing over and injuring him to some extent. The other became detached from the wagon continued on up the pike, but was finally captured.

Mrs. Rogers, who was bound, gagged and robbed at her residence in Brownsville a few days ago, is somewhat recovered and was yesterday able to give an account of the affair. She states that there was but one robber and that he, after having bound and gagged her, lifted her out of bed and laid her on the floor while he searched for the money. After getting it he laid her back in bed and left. She could give no clue as to his identity.

Attempted Suicide.—Yesterday morning a woman, who refused to give her name, attempted to put an end to her life by jumping into the Allegheny river, near the old toll gate in the Twelfth ward. She was rescued by some men employed in Wessenberger's refinery near by. She was about thirty years of age and after being rescued was employed in Kleman & Co.'s iron mills. Domestic trouble was given as the cause of her rash attempt at self destruction.

Not Half Enough.—Mayor Brush yesterday sent John Mum, a resident of Mud House for thirty days for disorderly conduct. The information was made by Mrs. Mum, sten-mother of John, who stated that her husband, John's father, is dead; that she has taken in washing for a living, and that John has done no work since last fall, and that as he has had to support him and a younger brother, who is subject to fits, all winter. To this she did not object, but she objects to his getting drunk and creating a disturbance, which he did night before last.

We are pleased to learn that Professor James Thompson has opened a Young Ladies' Seminary in the building formerly occupied by James Craft, Esq., deceased, on North Diamond street, adjoining St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

We have for many years known Mr. Thompson as an educator, and are free to confess that in our opinion he has as a teacher no superior in Western Pennsylvania. His long experience in the profession, his intellectual attainments, and his aptness to impart instruction, eminently qualify him for the position of the school-room. Some of the best female teachers in our public schools have been educated by him, and the success they have met with may in a great measure be attributed to the mental and moral training which they received while under his instruction.

We can most cordially recommend Professor Thompson as a Christian gentleman, eminently capable and worthy the confidence, trust and patronage of the public, who correctly estimate and desire the moral and intellectual training of their children.

Quarter's Coal shipments.

Below we present a statement of the shipments of coal from this port during the three months ending March 31st. During that time very nearly 23,000,000 bushels have passed through the locks of the Monongahela Slack Water Company, a larger quantity than was ever before shipped in the same length of time:

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.
Pool No. 1.	1,168,000	1,100,000	202,000	2,479,000
Pool No. 2.	1,748,000	5,228,000	7,340,000	14,316,500
Pool No. 3.	858,000	1,156,000	1,761,000	3,775,000
Pool No. 4.	373,800	974,400	1,308,600	2,656,800
Total.				22,857,400

Thief Arrested.

A man who gave his name as Hertzberger, was arrested yesterday on Penn avenue by Chief Clark of Allegheny City, charged with stealing some jewelry and a shawl from a tavern on O'Hara street, Allegheny. It is alleged that the accused called at the house on Wednesday evening in an intoxicated condition, and stated that he would like to go to bed. He was shown to a room by the landlady, and not making his appearance the next morning she went to call him and found that he had disappeared, taking with him the articles mentioned above. Chief Clark was informed of the matter, and yesterday found the articles at DeHoy's pawn office where they had been pledged for six dollars.

South Pittsburgh Councils.

A special meeting of the South Pittsburgh Council was held on Thursday evening to hear the report of a Special Committee, appointed to negotiate for the purchase of a lot upon which to build an engine house. The committee reported that a lot could be purchased on Carson, opposite Fourth street, for $3000, one half down, the balance in eight months. The report was received and the Committee continued, with instructions to secure the refusal of the lot for two weeks.

A committee was appointed to visit manufacturers and property holders and solicit funds to assist in getting the fire department in operation.

On motion adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of John Tilkinton, who dropped dead in the Superior Iron Works at Wood's Run about half past five o'clock on Thursday morning. The deceased was a helper in the mill and when about to commence the third heat complained of weakness, and started to a bench near by but before reaching it dropped on his face and afterwards fell prostrate. Doctor E. N. Rieg's was at once summoned and on his arrival found the man dead. The coroner's jury in his opinion death was caused by congestion of the heart, superinduced by over-exertion, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. Tilkinton was a native of Ireland, forty-two years of age, had been in this country eight years and leaves a wife and two children.

The Season for Painting.

Now is the accepted time for house cleaning, painting and general renovation and rejuvenation. No better investment of money can be made than in good paint, well applied, whether put on our private residences or places of business. The former it gives an air of heartsome comfort and makes home cheerful and inviting; to the latter it furnishes evidence of thrift, energy and enterprise and is a magnificent advertisement. Much painting has been done this spring, and we can recommend our friend Gray (he still owns a good name) as a painter. Mr. Gray has always keeps in his employ the very best and most experienced workmen, and attends properly and promptly to all orders entrusted to his care for execution. He uses nothing but the finest paints and materials, and warrants in all his work beauty, finish and durability. Some of the finest exhibitions of plain and ornamental house and sign painting in the city are the impress of Mr. Gray's handiwork and superiority as a mechanic and artist. His terms are very reasonable, and we commend him to the patronage of our readers.

Large Spouting Well on Church Run.

Quite an excitement, says the Titusville *Herald*, was created in town Thursday morning, by a report that a large flowing well had been struck on well No. 2 of Thompson, Gilmore and Co.'s lease, on the Kerr farm, Church Run. This well is almost three miles north of Titusville, and was only about four feet in the sand; it was not therefore expected that oil would have been struck at that depth, which made the report all the more surprising. It appears that about eight o'clock Thursday morning the well commenced to spout, throwing the oil about seventy feet into the air in the form of spray. Work was immediately suspended, the tools left in the well and the fires extinguished. The spouting only lasted for a few minutes, in about an hour it ceased entirely for want of force, and continued to do so during the day at intervals of about an hour. At four o'clock eight barrels had been collected; another of eight, however, was probably lost, by being scattered over the ground. Some parties rate the well at 30, others at 50, while a few as high as 75 barrels per day. It will be tubed and pumping commenced as soon as the boiler can be removed to a safe distance. A large number of oil men visited the locality during the day, and every one seemed satisfied that the indications were good for the territory.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Geo. W. Dawson, indicted for illegal and fraudulent voting, which was taken up Thursday, was resumed. In consequence of the fact that the tally papers in neither ward in which Dawson had voted illegally were properly signed, District Attorney Pearson asked and was granted leave to enter a *nolle pros.*

James P. Stewart was tried on an indictment charging him with committing an assault and battery upon Michael Coughlin. A verdict of not guilty was rendered by the jury, and the costs were equally divided between the parties.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. George Hall, indicted for assault and battery upon officer Dickson, a member of the city police force. The officer alleges that Hall and James McKee attacked and beat him when in the discharge of his duties. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The case of the Citizens Oil Refining Company vs. John Dilworth and James Beany, Jr., was concluded. Verdict for defendants.

The case of J. P. Haigh vs. Andrew J. Baker was next taken up. This was an action to recover a certain sum of money in payment for the towing of a barge from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $263.50.

The next case taken up was that of Frederick Altvater & Co. vs. Columbus Coleman. Action to recover for stone work done. On trial.

In the case of Geo. T. Lee vs. the C. and P. and P. H. W. and C. R. R. companies, plaintiff's counsel made a motion for a new trial, and filed reasons therefor.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

The case of Thomas J. Owens vs. James Little, Henry Richards, and Edward Thomas an action for ejectment, which was taken up on Thursday afternoon before Judge Sterrett, is still on trial.

The first case taken up before Judge Stowe was that of Levi Morgan vs. George A Kelley. This was a Sheriff's inter-pleader case, to test the ownership of the stock, lease and fixtures of a drug store, situated at No. 23½ Franklin street, Allegheny City. Verdict for plaintiff.

The next case taken up was that of James T. Magee vs J. J. Lock. This is an appeal case, being an action for rent. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

Com. vs. John King.
Com. vs. Charles Harbaugh.
Com. vs. James McCarey.
Com. vs. John Smith.
Com. vs. Thomas L. Williams.
Com. vs. John Shortman.
Com. vs. James Johnson.
Com. vs. Allen Sharrup.
Com. vs. Margaret Spratt.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.

A Man Attacked and Beaten by Five Ruffians.

An information was made before Alderman McMasters yesterday by Thomas Parker against Jack Roxbury, Alexander Lewellyn, Thomas Lewellyn, Henry Collins and John Hanlon for aggravated assault and battery. The complainant alleges that as he was passing the saloon kept by Roxbury, on Second avenue, near the Pennsylvania Forge on Thursday, he saw him cruelly beating his wife. He remonstrated with Roxbury on his conduct and was told by that worthy that it was individual to attend to his own affairs. The complainant then proceeded to his home, not far distant, and had only been there a short time when one of the defendants called him out, and upon some pretext induced him to walk into an alley. There he was attacked by Roxbury, with a club, who knocked him down, and the others made a combined assault upon him, beating him badly.

Samuel Hughes alleges that he was present and witnessed the outrage, and that when he asked the ruffians to desist, Henry Johnson, a friend of the defendants, told him to "keep his head shut or they would attend to him next." Mr. Humphrey made this threat the basis for an action against Johnson for surety of the peace. The Alderman has issued warrants for the arrest of the alleged offenders, all of whom are employees at the Pennsylvania Forge, in the Sixth ward.

RIVERMAN IN TROUBLE.

Dealing in Counterfeit Money—The Old Game.

It seems almost impossible to stop the business of dealing in counterfeit money. The United States authorities have been remarkably active, especially the last few months, and yet there are a few left it would appear. Yesterday another individual, who is charged with engaging in the business, was arrested and taken before District Attorney Swoope in the absence of the Commissioners. The accused is James Burns, a well known riverman. He had been engaged on the steam-tug "Coal City" on the last trip, and it is said returned remarkably flush of funds on the homeward run from Cincinnati. So much so that he was watched, and the result was an information was sworn out before the commissioner of the chambermaid of the boat, who alleges that he had secreted in his stateroom a large package of the spurious stuff.

Burns, when arrested, was greatly surprised, but came along quietly. In default of bail he was committed for a hearing this morning.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—One of the largest and, to judge by the hearty laughter, one of the best pleased audiences of the season was present on the occasion of Mr. Murphy's benefit last night. His Dutch songs and dances are among the best we have ever seen or heard, not even excepting those of the renowned Emmet. Mr. Murphy is no mere mimic of an Irishman, giving the rich brogue with unction, and making the ludicrous bunders of Pat with all the naivete of the real article, but a compound of innocence and shrewdness in proverbial. "Help," in which Mr. Murphy has full opportunity to exhibit his powers, will be presented at both performances to-day. Matinee at 2:30.

OPERA HOUSE.—We are sorry that we have to say that the attendance at this house last night, on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. Larry Tooley, a clever gentleman, a good actor, and one of the best Irish comedians that has ever visited our city, was simply shameful. Mr. Tooley, during his stay here has earnestly and faithfully labored for the amusement of our citizens, and yet, on this, the first occasion, we believe, when he has asked any special favor at their hands scarcely a corporal's guard respond. Mr. Beamer too, we think, deserves better treatment at the hands of the amusement seekers of the city, for he has at all times spared neither labor nor expense to give us the best variety entertainment attainable. A splendid bill is offered for both representations to-day. Matinee at 2:30 and grand evening performance. The Gaieto Comique Troupe will appear on Monday evening.

THUMB'S OPERA HOUSE.—Grand bill day at this most popular place of amusement. Charley Howard in his great original act of "Ephe's Dream," a splendid plantation scene of the olden time. The Graham Troupe in the laughable burlesque of "Little Young Jack Sheppard" and Emmerson, Morrissey Firth and a host of others in songs, dances and amusing specialities. Matinee at 2:30 and the regular evening performance.

MASONIC HALL.—To-day is the last opportunity our citizens will have of seeing the astonishing world-wonder the two headed nightingale and chanseuse, Millie Christine and the Giant and Giantess, as their engagement here positively closes with the receptions of this afternoon and evening. Do not forget, this is the last day. The receptions commences at two o'clock and continues till ten P. M.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Blairsville.

Is a neat brick edifice, erected about forty years ago, when the Canal and Portage railway were being built along the banks of the Conemaugh, when we resided in Blairsville temporarily, keeping a store to supply the numerous contractors engaged on the public works. The venerable Rev. D.C. Page, D. D., then in the ministry at Greensburg and Blairsville, engaged in his first ministerial service, proposed the erection of the church, and was most popular with all denominations, and so much admired and beloved by the young as well as the old, that means were promptly raised and the work completed. He with drew from that field to an important parish at Louisville. The church has ever since enjoyed but occasionally, the service of a minister, the building has been neglected, and greatly needs repairs estimated to cost $800. The Rev. J. Heber McCandless, a zealous young clergyman, is now in charge, and is endeavoring to revive the interest that has so long languished, and restore the parish to life and usefulness. He sends us a circular, in which church people throughout the Diocese are earnestly asked to aid him in his efforts to put the parish again into good healthy working order for the aggressive movement in which he has embarked. His appeal in this behalf is fully indorsed by a letter from Bishop Kerfoot, who also says, "help given to refit the church will increase the strength of the congregation and its power to maintain itself." Our own pleasant and grateful recollection of this church and our confidence that its interests are now in faithful and efficient hands, warrant us in commending the appeal of the Rector to the liberality of people of our city and vicinity. We think it special consideration, with a hope that many of them will promptly and liberally contribute to the object proposed. If any of them will leave their contributions with us we will send them to [or they can get the present address the Rector] Rev. John Heber McCandless, 207 Forty-fourth street, Pittsburgh.

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the Law and the Prophets."—Matt VII 12.

The Lecture Last Night.

Prof James McCosh, D.D., appeared on the platform at Library Hall last night and gave a lecture upon the theme "Religion and Recent Scientific Discoveries." There was a fair audience in attendance, the hall being comfortably filled, with room for more.

The distinguished gentleman who has made a name in both hemispheres for his learning, by Mr. W. J. Radcliff, and stepping forward to the stand commenced without ceremony to read from a manuscript in a rapid yet earnest manner. He displayed no special elocutionary powers, and seemed to talk with his audience more as a teacher in the class-room than as a public speaker. This very quality, however, seemed to make the discourse the more clear and interesting, and relieved the tedium which almost invariably accompanies anything of that character which is read from manuscript.

The lecturer, in developing his theme, took grounds against Darwin and his monkey-man theory, and contended in the beginning as taught a different belief, so nature, as evidenced in recent scientific discoveries, substantiated the argument. In the class-rooms, and each fresh addition to scientific knowledge was but a new proof of the truth of Revelation and an advance for the cause of religion.

He developed this idea with many interesting illustrations and startling facts, in the first great power of reasoning and exhaustless fund of information were exhibited in a manner which elicited throughout the attention of all the hearers.

The lecture was over an hour in length, and fully sustained the great reputation of the speaker.

John Biggert & Son,

116 Market street, offer the Weed "Family Favorite" Sewing Machine, as the most simple, durable and efficient in the market. They will sell it on such terms that the payment averages but *thirty-three* cents per day. Guarantee each machine fully, and insure sufficient instruction. With the Weed you can do *any kind* of work with ease, neatness and dispatch, and with less vexation of spirit than with some others.

Five-Bottle Castor for $1 at the Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall Building

A WIFE'S INTERCESSION.

The Shafer Case Revived—His Wife Appears to Mrs. President Grant—A sympathetic Letter—The Matter in Review at Washington—Will he be Pardoned?

The Shafer case was revived in a new shape yesterday at the office of United States District Attorney Swoope. It will be remembered that Shafer, a respectable and well-to-do farmer residing on the old Washington Road a few miles from this city was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced at the last term of the Court for passing and dealing in counterfeit money. He was sent to the Penitentiary and is at present spending his time in that retreat, with a strong probability of remaining there for some time, unless the new movement in his be half succeeds.

It seems that Mrs. Shafer has taken the case in hand, and a few days ago wrote a letter to Mrs. President Grant, appealing to her sympathies, and earnestly pleading with her to intercede with the President in behalf of her husband (Shafer). The letter appears to have reached its destination, and evidently made an impression, as it was referred by Mrs. Grant to the President and by him handed over to the Attorney General, who in turn sends it to District Attorney Swoope, and asks for a full report of the case.

This request was complied with yesterday by Mr. Swoope, who gave an explicit account of the whole matter from its incipiency to the final sentence, together with such other information in regard to Shafer as had been brought out during the trial.

In closing the District Attorney gave a recommendation adverse to Shafer, for reasons that since his conviction, operations had been brought to light which tended to show him to have been dealing in the spurious coin for some time previous to his arrest, and to have been engaged in passing it in other instances aside from them for whose he was convicted. It is alleged that numerous affidavits have been filed in his behalf here since called upon the District Attorney and said that they had since discovered these operations, which at the time of the trial were not known.

The papers in the case were forwarded to the Attorney General yesterday, and his decision, which in all probability will be the President's also, will doubtless be made known in a few days. It has been an exceedingly distressing case throughout, and this new phase of it, but adds to the sad history.

Temperance in Temperanceville.

A meeting of the friends of temperance was held pursuant to a call of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the First Presbyterian Church, Temperanceville, on Thursday evening.

The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Mr. Donehoo, when, on motion, Mr. Nathaniel Balentine was called to preside, and Mr. Charles Magnus to act as Secretary.

On motion a committee of six was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. They retired, and during their absence it was stated that of the fifteen taverns, so-called, in the place, not one complied with the provisions of the license laws. They have neither bed-rooms nor stabling for the accommodation of travelers, but are the resorts of drunkards and minors both on week days and Sundays in utter disregard for the law.

The committee on resolutions reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Intemperance is alarmingly on the increase in our midst, and that the present existing license laws have been grossly violated in their spirit and letter by persons engaged in the traffic of intoxicating liquors, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That as citizens of Temperanceville, we will use our earnest endeavors to enforce the laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors and granting of licenses in our community.

Resolved, That a Committee of nine citizens be appointed by this meeting to carefully examine all applications for license to sell liquors within our borough, now pending or that may be hereafter presented, and to see that no license be granted to any applicant who does not clearly establish entire compliance with the requirements of the law.

On motion the following named persons was then appointed: Nathaniel Ballentine, Thomas Hershberger, J. P. McKee, Henry Eplin, Samuel Wood, James Cunningham, Hiram Blackstone, M. Elkinhead, Thomas Henderson.

All friends of Temperance are earnestly requested to communicate information that may possess in regard to all efforts at infringement or evasion of the laws by the applicants for tavern licenses.

N. BALLANTINE, President.
C. MAGNUS, Secretary.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the public meeting held two weeks ago in the interest of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon, James Park, Jr., presiding, Thomas M. Marks, Secretary.

On motion, the constitution of the Philadelphia Association was adopted, substituting the words "Allegheny City" wherever cases where the word "Philadelphia" occurred.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to prepare an act of incorporation and secure its passage by the Legislature at its present session.

On motion, it was resolved that the officers of the Association be one President, five lady and five gentlemen Vice Presidents, ten lady and ten gentlemen managers, one Secretary and Treasurer, and two Counselors.

The following officers were then nominated and elected:

President—Hon. Thomas M. Howe.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. John H. Shoneberger, Mrs. Felix Brunot, Mrs. Judge Collier, Mrs. J. M. Knap, Mrs. Jas. Verner; Messrs. James H. Hopkins, Alexander Bradley, Jas. Park, Jr., Charles S. Clarke, John M. Tierman.

Secretary and Treasurer—Thomas K. Cree.

Board of Directors—Mrs. Mary Mc. Candless, Miss Ellen Sawyer, Mrs. N. B. Hogg, Mrs. Thomas M. Howe, Mrs. Levi Wade, Mrs. Hugh Lynch, Mrs. Judge King, Mrs. Gilbert Fetterman, Mrs. Wm. Vankirk, Mrs. F. Volz, Dr. C. G. Hussey, Geo. B. Edwards, Rev. John Hall, Rev. John Chambers, Rev. John B. Kerfoot, John Ricketson, Joseph Dilworth, Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, Jas. B. Lyon, Jas P. Barr.

Counselors—Thomas M. Marshall, Malcom Hay.

On motion, it was resolved that a meeting for consultation and advancement be held in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association on Monday afternoon, April 17, at three o'clock.

Literary.

THE FRANKLIN LITERARY SOCIETY of Pittsburgh held a regular stated quarterly meeting last night at their elegant hall on Grant street. The programme embraced well written essays by Messrs. E. E. Wright, and A. B. Fulton; select orations by F. A. Barr, and W. Kerns; original comic oration, James Little and select reading by Mr. Lee. The exercises were very entertaining and creditable, affording much enjoyment and pleasure to the large number of ladies and gentlemen present as visitors. The programme closed with a spirited debate on the subject "Is genius innate?" Negative D. I. Roberts; negative, D. W. Jones, the award was rendered in favor of the former gentleman. The officers of the Society for the ensuing term are as follows: President, F. A. Barr; Vice President, James Little; Secretary, E. E. Wright; Treasurer, D. I. Roberts; Librarian, R. B. Lindsey; Editor, T. Floyd; Marshal, R. B. Faulkner.

Parton on Furniture.

Parton told us the other evening that many people are getting tired of their old furniture, notwithstanding the pleasant reminiscences it recalls of "one hundred years ago." It is now, he says, being hoisted into the garret or lumber room to be preserved as a memento of the past. There are many, however, who cannot allow the old chair or other articles of furniture to be hid out of sight because they are so comfortable and convenient. We feel convinced, however, that one visit to the cabinet rooms of C. A. Boucher, 65 Smithfield street, will send all the old furniture into the garret and storeroom, however comfortable its style or pleasant the reminiscenses it recalls. Every article is of the very best material and most exquisite finish. Call and examine the stock, and your chairs, bureaus, tete-a-tetes, of "one hundred years ago," will soon disappear from public gaze.

Varieties at Dunseath's.

Dunseath's stock of optical goods was never larger, or of a more varied assortment.

Dunseath has all varieties of jewelry, from a gold pen to a solid gold watch chain.

Silverware in abundance, and guaranteed to be of the finest quality, at Dunseath's.

Have you a fine gold hunting watch? If you want a really correct time keeper, go to Dunseath's and get one of these.

Go to Dunseath's and buy a new pair of spectacles, and preserve your eyesight for many years.

The most elegant presents in gold and silver trinkets at Dunseath's, No. 56 Fifth avenue.

Ladies' Brown and White Lisle Thread,

And Balbriggan hose, extra long. Ladies' brown and white cotton hose, all qualities, extra long and extra wide.

Children's brown and white cotton hose, extra long.

Children's fancy cotton hose, all qualities.

A great variety of fresh, new goods, at the very lowest prices, at the new stand stocking store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.

JNO. DEGELMAN & CO.

Yesterday's papers announced that Elizabeth Cady Stanton had seen the error of her ways and concluded to take unto herself a husband. There still remain certain things to be done that will tend to relieve the minds of a certain class of our citizens who are not the best friends of this noble woman. Her intended should see that she buys her furniture at C. A. Boucher's, No. 45 Smithfield street. Mr. B. has the largest, finest and most varied assortment and durable and warranted to stand the knocking down of a husband daily. He also has a very fine stock of parlor and drawing-room furniture, which he has on hand necessary to entertain their friends in good style. Remember, everyone, that 45 is the place to buy your furniture.

The Diamond.—The popular Allegheny shaving saloon is the Diamond, Messrs. Lysle & Scrogins, proprietors, No. 64 Diamond, Allegheny. It is one of the most elegantly furnished saloons west of the mountains, and it is a luxury to undergo the operation of shaving from any of the knights of the razor, who are there ready to attend expeditiously to the wants of patrons. Call at 64 Diamond, Allegheny, and get a good shave drop in at No. 64 Diamond, Allegheny.

Budding trees and green grass and blooming flowers are the beautiful reminders of the approach of the warm season and suggest to those who have not yet secured a spring outfit that the sooner that little matter is attended to the better. For their comfort and convenience, while the elegant display of gents and boys' goods at Uring, Follansbee & Co.'s, southwest corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, is an additional incentive to the performance of the pleasant duty.

Moorhead, No. 81 Market street, has a choice selection of kid gloves, all colors, which the ladies should inspect. They are of the best makes and comprise many new styles and colors. No lady can be well dressed without kid gloves, and an inferior article is worse than none. Then go to Moorhead's and you will never be deceived, as he keeps none but the best.

"A thing of Beauty is a joy forever."—Not only are the sets of parlor, drawing-room and bed chamber furniture, sold by C. A. Boucher, No. 45 Smithfield street beautifies, but they will last "forever" If properly taken care of. They are of the best material, made by the best workmen and finished in the best style. Call and examine them for yourselves. Remember that 45 Smithfield is the place they are to be seen.

The handsomest and best-fitting shoe, the best made and easiest walking boot can be found at Ed. H. Yeager's, No. 178 Liberty street.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George B. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third avenue. tf.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

General Activity Around Town—House Building and Railroad Enterprises—The Y. M. C. A.—Lectures and Journalistic — Notes and Notions.

CONNELLSVILLE, April 14.

DEAR GAZETTE: With the advent of the fragrant springtime our little metropolis seems, like nature, to have awakened from a wintry sleep, and everywhere are evidences of enterprise and prosperity and gratifying growth. So marked is the general activity that that venerable embodiment of sage experience, "the oldest inhabitant," has been moved to brush the dust of antiquity from his eyes and unloose the tongue of wisdom to declare that the like of it has not for many years been observable in Connellsville. And I believe that venerable party because there is the corroborative evidence all about, in the great number of new buildings which seem to be springing up all over town, and which attest a clear growth and consequent activity. The contractors are exceedingly happy over this state of things, and the merciful landlords are serene because they need only demand a price for their tenements and it is given; people must have houses, and the demand is so far ahead of the supply that even the new ones seem not to make any perceptible difference. I verily believe real estate here is about as good an investment as any capitalist could reasonably desire for his funds.

One reason perhaps of the present prosperity is the establishment of Smith & Dawson's Locomotive Works, of which I made mention heretofore. This establishment is now in partial running order, and in a few months will be running full turn, when about two hundred hands will be employed. It is a mammoth concern, and judging from the manner in which the enterprise is being inaugurated, the works will not be long in becoming recognized not only as an institution here, but wherever locomotives are in use in this country.

The completion of the Railroad was a matter of rejoicing but that has now given place to excitement in relation to a new enterprise of a similar character. The Pennsylvania Central Company it is said, design building a branch from the main line, extending from Greensburg, passing through Connellsville and connecting with a network of Southern railroads at Charlestown, West Virginia. So far this has only been talked of but I am inclined to believe there is a strong probability that the work will be done.

The lecture excitement has extended to our town, and recently we have had two of those entertainments, in which Rev. George P. Hays and Rev. Mr. Vannote sustained the principal characters. They were both worthy and were acceptable to the people—leaving them like Oliver Twist anxious for "more." This is the result in the establishment of a regular course.

Our Young Men's Christian Association keeps on in the even tenor of its way, and is more *even* than progressive. Somehow the people have'nt taken to it kindly. It's true they have a handsome hall, but they *only* have having passed over its head; but these storms came very near being too much for it. The society has, as yet, no local habitation, and rejoices only in the possession of a name. An effort was made to secure rooms and start a public library, but the enterprise died out. Apathy, I think, headed the forces which defeated the movement. There is now no library or reading room, or vestable place of public resort in the town—except a barroom or rum mill, of which we have not a few, but their *respectability* is like some of the vile stuff dispensed therein—not visible to the naked eye. They—and by that is meant whomsoever feels aggrieved with the truth—they have great faith, I should judge, in the old saying "where ignorance is bliss tis' folly to be wise."

It does seem a shame that the Y. M. C. A., or some other good organization cannot be sustained, but experience proves it to be a melancholy truth.

There has, or is about to be put forth an effort in a journalistic way, from which much is anticipated. It is to be edited by a gentleman of energy, skill and taste has made arrangements for issuing a weekly journal, for which "Fayette Local" has been chosen as a title. It will be about half the size of the GAZETTE, devoted to the interests of the county, and "spare Democracy" in its tendencies. Barring the politics the venture is worthy of success, for the proprietor is an experienced newspaper man, and will make a paper, if he has any field in which to work.

The Presbyterians are erecting a fine parsonage on Peach street, for their pastor elect, J. M. Barnett, who is greatly beloved by his parishioners, as well as highly esteemed by the citizens in general.

Our Postmaster, Mr. A. S. Barnes gives great satisfaction and is uniformly praised for his efficiency and courtesy, with which word of commendation, given where it belongs, let me conclude.

H.

SHARPSBURG.

A New Blast Furnace—A New Church—Improvements, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Our quiet town is still progressing. Messrs. Spang, Chalfant & Co. are going to erect a large blast furnace just west of Etna Station, which will of course give employment to a number of hands, and consequently increase the business of the town.

The Trustees of the First Methodist Church, by order of the congregation, resolved on last Thursday evening, to take down the present house of worship, and erect a fine new Gothic Church building, with a large side wing for Sunday School purposes. The new building will no doubt be another ornament to our town. The Hon. T. M. Gibson, Judge Collier, R. T. Graham, Esq., and F. H. Colhouer are the building committee.

A number of dwellings are in course of erection, and more buildings it is said, are to be put up this year, than any preceding one. "We therefore report progress."

More anon. X.

Pocket Manuals for Practical Use.

Cassell's Drawing Books, for Joiners, Carpenters, Machinists, Builders, Cabinet Makers, Stonemasons, Tin Plate Workers, Plumbers, &c., &c. 1. Linear Drawing; 160 engravings, price $1. 2. Projection; the Development of Surfaces and Penetration of Solids; 144 engravings; price $1. 3. Systematic Drawing and Shading; 88 engravings; price $1. 4. Building Construction and Architectural Drawing; 130 engravings; price $1. 5. Drawing for Carpenters and Joiners; 250 engravings; price $1.75. 6. Practical Perspective; 200 engravings; price $1.50. 7. Drawing for Machinists; 140 engravings, double and treble page size; price $2. This edition is for sale at the Corner Book Store, opposite the Postoffice, Jno. W. Pittock, bookseller.

To the Public.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, }
164 Fourth avenue, Mar. 14, 1871. }

As our city is liable a visitation of that terrible disease, *small pox*, it being now very prevalent in some of the eastern cities, we would urge upon our citizens the importance of immediate vaccination. The Physician of the Board of Health will be in attendance at the office of the Board, No. 164 Fourth avenue, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of gratuitous vaccination, and all persons are urged to avail themselves of the opportunity.

By order of the Board of Health.

CROSBY GRAY, Health Officer.

mar15-d

Messrs. B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.

For the the past twelve months I have used almost exclusively, your "Barbers' Soap," and I cheerfully bear my witness to its superiority. It is far superior to the highly scented French soaps, or the imitations that are so commonly used, and is much more durable and economical in shaving or for use in the bath. I am certain it only needs a fair trial to commend it to very general favor. Besides being a home manufacture, it is a superior article that justly merits commendation. JOHN SCARBOROUGH, Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh.

All the latest styles of Jewelry, solid gold and rolled plate, at prices lower than at any other house in town, at 57 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall Building.

The Finest club cigars in the city at Megraw's, 45 Ninth street, and also examine some of the elegant meerschaums on hand at this establishment. Fine cut chewing and smoking tobacco all grades, at Megraw's. Wholesale or retail purchasers supplied with all they need in this line at Megraw's. The stock cannot be excelled in the city.

New Assortment of cloths for spring goods at Hespenheide's; No. 50 Sixth street, near town avenue. Hespenheide has all the latest styles in cloths, and we have no fear but that the best workmen is prepared to suit all with suits suitable for the season at the shortest notice. Fine garments to please in every instance, both in style and make up.

A set of knives and forks, warranted steel knife and steel fork, for one dollar. 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall Building, Evans' One Price Department Store.

Ed. H. Yeager's No. 178 Liberty street near Market is decidedly one of the most convenient of stands and is one of the best shoe stores in the city. For fancy and well made coverings for the feet, we know of no place where perfect satisfaction can be had than at Yeager's. Mr. Isaac Long is connected with the house as cutter, which is a sure guarantee that everything in that department is all that perfection can be.

The Minister's Work and Pay.

The clergy are the worst paid body of laborers in the country. They work with ability and zeal. They are educated, sensitive men, often carefully nurtured, and they are expected to be every body's servants, to hold their time and talents at the call of all the whimsical old women of the parish and of the selectmen of the town. They are to preach twice or thrice on Sunday, to lecture and expound during the week, to make parochial calls in sun or storm, to visit the poor, to be confidant and counselor of a throng, and always in every sermon to be fresh and bright, and always ready to do any public service that may be asked. Of course the clergyman must be chairman of the school committee, and a director of the town library, and President of charitable societies. He can not give a great deal of money for education and charitable and aesthetic purposes—not a very great deal—but he can always give time, and he can always write a speech, and draw resolutions, and direct generally.

He is, in fact, the town pound to which everybody may commit the truant fancies that nobody else will commit for pounds the pastures and lawns of his attention. He is the town pump at which everybody may fill himself with advice. He is the town bell to summon everybody to every common entertainment. He is the town beast of burden to carry everybody' pack. With all this he must have a neat and pretty house, and a comely and attractive wife, who must be always ready and well-dressed in the parlor, although she cannot afford to hire sufficient "help." And the good man's children must be well behaved and properly clad, and his wife must be the mother of the unraveling